Fifth Series, Vol. XXXV, No. 3

Thursday, February 21, 1974
Phalguna 2, 1895 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Tenth Session
(Fifth Lok Sabha)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Thursday, February 21, 1974/

Phalguna 2, 1895 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR SPEAKER: Q. No. 21.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Since the subject-matter of Q. No. 21 is the same as that of Q. No. 36 or is almost identical with that, I suggest that the two questions may be clubbed together.

MR. SPEAKER: That is a different question altogether.

U.S. full-fledged Military Base at Diego Garcia in Indian Ocean

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*21. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.S. has decided to make the Communications Centre at Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean into a full-fledged U.S. Military Base;

(b) whether the U.S. Government have decided to take more interest in the Indian Ocean due to the reported N-test conducted by Russia in the Indian Ocean; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government of India to the reports that America and Russia are making military bases in the Indian Ocean?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) The United States Government with the agreement of the Government of U.K. have announced plans to expand their current military facilities on the Island of Diego Garcia.

(b) No nuclear tests have been conducted by the U.S.S.R. in the Indian Ocean area; and even the US Government have never given this as a reason for establishing military facilities in Diego Garcia.

(c) Regarding the recent Anglo-US move to expand the existing facilities at Diego Garcia, Government have conveyed their grave concern both to the U. S. and to the U.K. Governments. As is well known, the Government of India have consistently supported the U.N. General Assembly Resolution of 16th December, 1971, declaring the Indian Ocean a Zone of Peace for all time and calling upon the Great Powers to halt the further escalation and expansion of their military presence in the Indian Ocean.

Government have no knowledge of any military base having been established in the Indian Ocean by the U.S.S.R.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the increasing activities of the big powers in the Indian Ocean are due to the fact that these big powers are under the impression that India has entered into some secret pact with the USSR.....

AN HON. MEMBER Imagination.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: And they allow the USSR's activities including nuclear tests in the Indian Ocean, and if so, what measures Government want to take to remove

this right or wrong impression on the part of the big Powers.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: The impression to which the hon. Member has referred is absolutely erroneous and baseless. There is no such secret pact between India and the USSR in regard to this matter

As regards carrying out nuclear tests in the Indian Ocean, I have already said in my main reply that so far as our knowledge goes, they have not carried out any nuclear tests in the Indian Ocean.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: What concrete measures do Government propose to take to cultivate world opinion to keep this Ocean an Ocean of peace?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: This matter is not exclusive concern of India; the entire world community is seized of it, not only the countries of the Indian Ocean littoral and hinterland but other countries outside the region also. This matter has been raised in the Non-aligned Conference twice. Three Resolutions have been passed in the UN in regard to this matter. So everything possible is being done by us and other like-minded countries to generate world opinion against this move Our efforts in this direction continue

MR. SPEAKER: The second supplementary is almost the same as Prof. Madhu Dandavate's question. So he can ask question No. 36 also. If he (Mr. Mehta) had not asked that supplementary question, it would have been a different matter. But now he could ask his question.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I will ask my question in such a way that your clubbing of the two questions is justified.

MR. SPEAKER: You can ask in any manner you like.

Talks with Prime Minister of Sri Lanka on Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace

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*36. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the need to maintain the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace, as heightened by the reported Anglo-U.S. negotiations to convert the Island of Diego Garcia into a naval base, came up for discussion during the talks at New Delhi with Sri Lanka Prime Minister; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the talks on this subject?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). As mentioned in the Joint Communique issued at the conclusion of the visit of the Prime Minister of Sri Lanka, the two Prime Ministers re-affirmed their support for the concept of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace, free from Great Power rivalry, tensions and military escalations. They expressed concern at the continued Great Power rivalry in the Indian Ocean and agreed that the creation of a Zone of Peace in the Indian Ocean will be a positive step towards the reduction of tensions and rivalries in this region. They expressed the hope that the littoral and hinterland states of the Indian Ocean would coordinate their efforts for the implementation of the United Nations Declaration of December, 1971 on the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The former Chief of Naval Staff, Admiral Nanda, while inaugurating a Seminar on the Indian Ocean said:

> "The new US naval base at Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean would enable the USA to command trade and commerce in the

Indian Ocean and provide logistic support to its Seventh Fleet in the region. The Soviet Union would evidently consider this base a threat to its security and would be obliged to increase its naval presence in the Indian Ocean leading to tension and confrontation".

In view of this likely threat, will Government consider the former Naval Chief of Staff's suggestion to increase India's maritime capability to achieve a de-escalation of Big Power rivalry in the Indian Ocean? And to justify my question No 36, may I ask in reference to part (b) thereof, whether this approach has been discussed by our Prime Minister with the Prime Minister of Sri Lanka?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: All aspects of this question have been discussed threadbare by our Prime Minister with the Prime Minister of Sri Lanka. As regards Admiral Nanda's statement, by and large, we agree with it. We do feel that this development in the Indian Ocean will pose certain threats for the countries of the region.

SHRI R. S PANDEY: Taking into consideration the resolution passed by the Non-Aligned Conference at Lusaka in 1971 that the Indian Ocean must not be disturbed by any power so far as peace is concerned and the fact that the British Government has issued a very stinking statement attacking India saying that India is playing a double role in the sense that while Britain and America do something we criticise and when Russia does the same thing we keep quiet, what is the attitude of Russia to the question of having peace in the Indian Ocean?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: As regards the statement made by the British Foreign Secretary, we have also read the report. We do feel the statement attributed to him is absolutely uncalled for. Instead of being very forthright in coming out with their viewpoint, I think the statement has been made out of sheer peevishness.

In regard to the reaction of the USSR, I would take the House into confidence and say that attitude of the USSR in regard to this matter has been very positive and very friendly. They have themselves accepted this concept of keeping the Indian Ocean as an area of peace, and as late as the visit of Mr. Brezhnev here not very long ago, he himself expressed willingness of the USSR to participate in any conference or discussion where this question can be discussed by the big powers and a satisfactory solution arrived at So, the USSR is willing to discuss this matter.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: While appreciating the efforts of the Government in the United Nations for making the Indian Ocean a peace area, may I know how the Government will now fight back the combined neo-colonialism of the United Kingdom which is apparently manifested in the statement of Sir Alec Douglas-Home, accusing us of double standards, and the naked imperialism of the Americans in trying to make the entire Indian Ocean as a hot area, on the one hand signing a cheque in respect of PL 480 and on the other hand forging another agreement with the UK? How do the Government propose now to fight this combined imperialism of the United Kingdom and the USA?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: I think the question of PL 480 and other economic matters are to be kept separate from this and not mixed up. In regard to this particular development, I have already said that we are fighting this move on many fronts on the diplomatic front, and we are discussing this matter in international forums also. We alone cannot fight against it. It has to be fought in conjunction with all other friendly countries, and we are doing our very best to mobilise world opinion against this move.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : In view of the recent statement by the Deputy Foreign Minister of Sri Lanka that they are contemplating taking up this matter in the United Nations, may I know if Government has any idea of taking up this matter urgently in the forum of the United Nations, because this Anglo-American action is in violation of and defies the resolution already passed by an overwhelming majority in the General Assembly of the United Nations? May I also know if Government has any intention of associating itself with the proposed conference of the littoral states and other relevant countries in Madagascar in the near future to discuss this question?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: As regards raising this question in the UN, I have already said that this matter is already being discussed in the UNO. It is true that this development is in violation of the resolution passed by the UN, and we are almost certain that this matter is bound to be discussed in the UN sooner or later. But it is difficult for me at this juncture to say at what time and in what particular form it will be discussed. I have also seen the press report wherein it is said that Sri Lanka proposes to make a move in the UN. We are one with Sri Lanka in this matter and if she decides to agitate this matter in the UN once again we will support her.

As regards the conference of non-aligned countries, I have no information about that, that there will be any conference to discuss this matter.

MR SPEAKER: Next question.

Diplomatic relations with P.R.G. of South Vietnam

*24. SHRI B. N. REDDY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether Government have decided to establish full-fledged diplomatic relations at the Ambassador level with Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : The matter of recognition of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam continues to be under the consideration of the Government, and no final decision has as yet been taken.

SHRI B. N. REDDY : Why is it that that our Government has not established full-fledged diplomatic relations with a Government which has got a major area under its control and which enjoys the support of the majority of the population? It is a Government recognised *de facto* by the world powers. Why is it that our Government which claims to be non-aligned and adopts an non-imperialist stance does not still recognise it ?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : I have already said in my reply that the matter is under consideration. The stage has not yet been reached when we could take a final decision. We feel that the situation in South Viet-Nam is still fluid and we are watching the situation carefully and this matter will be given the utmost priority at the appropriate time.

SHRI B. N. REDDY : Why is it that the Government still continues to recognise the puppet Government of the American imperialism which calls itself the South Vietnam Government? It has lost the confidence of the people besides losing control over a major part of its territory.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : We have only consular relations with them.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : May I know what it is that holds back the Government from recognising the Provisional Revolutionary Government, in view of the fact that even in the Paris Peace Talks this Government has been associated and it was recognised by the United States and other countries ?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : It is true that the PRG which participated in

the discussions at the Paris Peace Conference was a party to the Paris Peace agreement. Since the hon. Member has mentioned the Paris agreement, may I draw his attention to article 9 of that agreement which enjoins (a) all countries should respect the South Viet-namese people's right to self-determination and (b) foreign countries should not impose any political tendency of personality on the South Vietnamese people. In deference to these two clauses we do not want to take any precipitate action which might come in the way of the full implementation of the Paris Agreement. That is why we are waiting and watching. If the Paris agreement can be implemented, well and good. If not, we shall see what we should do later on.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : In view of the fact that it must be apparent to the Government of India that Saigon in alliance with its American patrons is acting in a manner which is subverting the Paris agreement, why is it that Government is delaying full diplomatic recognition of the Provisional Revolutionary Government; a considerable number of countries have already done so and India shares their feelings on the Vietnam issue.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : The same question is being asked. All I can say is that so long as there is some hope of the Paris agreement being implemented, I do not think we should make any move which will cause difficulties or which might come in the way of its implementation. That is why I said that we are waiting and watching.

Proposals to Curtail Consumption of Petrol, Kerosene and Cooking Gas

*26. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has sponsored a few proposals to curtail the consumption of petrol, kerosene and cooking gas in view of the mounting crude import bill;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) how and in what period of time these schemes are likely to be executed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c). Instructions have been issued to Public Sector Undertakings and Government Officers to drastically curtail touring by road and achieve maximum economies in consumption of petrol and petroleum products. The Ministry has worked out a system of plying point-to-point taxies and is addressing the State Governments for introducing the scheme to meet the requirements of increasing number of commuters, particularly in cities. The Ministry is also pursuing a scheme to introduce a truck-trailor combination. This scheme when fully implemented will reduce the consumption of diesel fuel to a certain extent.

The Ministry is also participating in a series of discussions held by a steering committee of Secretaries on the subject of saving petrol in the passenger cars and jeeps. Discussions have also been held with the producers of these vehicles and ancillaries. As a result of these discussions the manufacturer of one of the vehicles has already starting blocking the accelerator pump in their cars which would result in a saving of about 5 per cent in petrol. The vehicle manufacturers with the assistance of carburettor manufacturers are in the process of conducting trials with smaller jets. The manufacturers of one of the vehicles have already completed the traials and others are in the process of doing so. It has been volunteered by the manufacturers of the vehicles and carburettors that suitable kits for replacing the jets will be put in the market within three months subject to the availability of raw materials for manufacturing them. Advertisement campaigns, backed by suitable checking and

servicing facilities have already been launched by two of the vehicle manufacturers and others are working out further details. Efforts are also in hand to step up the production of critical spares and educate the users in the proper maintenance and tuning of the engines.

A Public Sector Undertaking under this Ministry has been assigned the task to explore the possibilities of setting up low temperature carbonisation plants for the supply of additional quantities of coal gas to Calcutta and Bombay, for domestic and industrial purposes. These proposals, when implemented, will reduce the consumption of kerosene and cooking gas.

Apart from the above, this Ministry is not concerned directly with the usage of kerosene and cooking gas, in which regard however, steps to curb consumption are being taken by the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals.

श्री ई. वी. चिक्के पाटिल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न के तीसरे हिस्से में यह पूछा गया है कि इन स्कीम्ज को किस प्रकार और कितने समय में लागू किये जाने की सम्भावना है ? इस स्टेटमेंट में कुछ स्कीम्ज का उल्लेख किया गया है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या पब्लिक सैक्टर के आफिसर्ज को ये आर्डर दिये गये हैं कि वे कारों का प्रयोग कम कर के पेट्रोल के कनजम्पशन में कमी करें ? इस आर्डर का क्या परिणाम निकला है ?

इस स्टेटमेंट में कहा गया है कि ट्रक-ट्रैलर काम्बीनेशन को इन्ट्रोड्यूस करने की एक स्कीम पर विचार किया जा रहा है। लेकिन ट्रक-ट्रैलर में ट्रक से लोड कम आयेगा या ज्यादा ? मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि ट्रक पर जितने डीजल का कनजम्पशन होता है, क्या इस काम्बीनेशन पर कनजम्पशन उस से कम होगा तो कितना होगा ? इस स्टेटमेंट में यह भी कहा गया है कि एक नये प्रकार के एक्सेलरेटर पम्प लगाने से पेट्रोल के कनजम्पशन में 5 पर-सेंट की कमी होगी। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या वे एक्सेलरेटर पम्प मार्केट में मिल रहे हैं और उन का प्रोडक्शन पब्लिक सैक्टर में हो रहा है या प्राइवेट सैक्टर में ?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI T. A. PAI) : When the oil crisis began we had to think of various steps to meet the situation. Therefore, the vehicle manufacturers were required to look into and see what modifications could be made in the carburettor so that there could be lesser consumption. They have come forward with some suggestions. We want them to implement these ideas in the vehicles and put them in the market as expeditiously as possible. So far as the public sector units are concerned, the units under my Ministry are implementing the suggestions, as far as consumption is concerned. We are also thinking of getting diesel sets suitable for being fitted into Ambassador cars. We are expediting the manufacture of these sets. I cannot say how long it will take but I can assure the House that we are giving it the urgent attention that we possibly can under the circumstances.

श्री ई. वी. चिक्के पाटिल : इस स्टेटमेंट में दिया हुआ है कि लो टेम्परेचर कारबनाइजेशन प्लांट बम्बई, कलकत्ता जैसी बिग सिटीज के लिए लग जाये तो गैस और केरोसिन का कंजम्पशन कम हो जायेगा और उस में एकोनामी हो जायेगी। तो इसे सब जगह चलाने के लिए इन्वेस्टमेंट कितना लगेगा और कितने दिन में पूरा हो जायेगा और इस से गैस या केरोसिन में कितनी बचत होगी ? वह गैस या केरोसिन जो निकलेगा वह कन्ज्यूमर के लिए सस्ता या महंगा कैसा पड़ेगा और इस प्लांट के लिए कोयला कितना लगेगा ? क्यों कि अभी तो कोयले की कमी और ट्रांसपोर्ट फैसिलिटीज की कमी की वजह से आप के बड़े-बड़े प्लांट बन्द हो रहे हैं - - -

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप छोटा प्रश्न करिए।

श्री ई. वी. चिक्के पाटिल : तो यह सब ध्यान में रखते हुए इस में कितना पैसा लगेगा और बचत कितनी होगी ?

SHRI T. A. PAI : The hon. Member wants me to explain to him whether all the problems are going to be solved. I would like to point out that we have only suggested that we are in a position to provide plants which can supply coal gas to cities. We should now take up these propositions in cities like Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi.

श्री ई. बी. बिट्ठे पाटिल : इस में कितना पैसा लगेगा और कोयला कितना लगेगा ?

SHRI T. A. PAI : The investment in this case would not be less than Rs. 15 crores to 20 crores for each of these plants.

DR. RANEN SEN : Due to the shortage of electric power and gas the people in Calcutta are already suffering very much. Now it is mentioned in this statement :

> "A Public Sector Undertaking under this Ministry has been assigned the task to explore the possibilities of setting up low temperature carbonisation plants for the supply of additional quantities of coal gas to Calcutta and Bombay for domestic and industrial purposes."

May I know how long it will take to actually implement such projects in the cities of Calcutta and Bombay in order to see that the shortage of power and coal is eliminated ?

SHRI T. A. PAI : My Ministry is concerned with the supply of these plants. The installation of plants is left with various agencies. We have only tried to impress upon them that, if they are willing to take up these propositions, which of course they have got to consider in view of the new developments, we shall certainly fulfil our commitment.

DR. RANEN SEN : The hon. Minister in his reply referred to the "various agencies". Which are these agencies which are assigned this task ?

SHRI T. A. PAI: For instance, the State Government is an agency, Because, so far as the gas project is concerned, pipes have got to be laid. So, the municipal corporation may also have to take up some responsibility. Therefore, it is not an immediate proposition for substitution. It will take at least a year or two.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Has the Government made any exercise to find out what is the consumption of petrol and petroleum products by the Defence organisation, the consumption by the State Governments and the Central Government, the consumption by the public sector undertakings, the consumption by other organisations and the consumption by the people at large *vis-a-vis* the total consumption in the country to enable us to know where some economies can be made ?

SHRI T. A. PAI : This question may be addressed to the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals. This has been somehow asked of my Ministry thinking that we are now responsible for the supply of petrol and petroleum products. We are responsible for the production of vehicles, not for the supply or consumption of petrol and petroleum products.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : The hon. Minister in his reply stated that gas will be supplied to cities like Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta May I know whether gas will be supplied to the steel city of Durgapur ?

MR. SPEAKER : This does not arise out of it. This is entirely out of the scope of the Question.

Talks with Prime Minister of Sri Lanka on Kachchativu Island

†

*27. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO :
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the long standing problem of Kachchativu Island was discussed during the recent visit of the Prime Minister of Sri Lanka; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Prime Minister of India and Sri Lanka discussed Kachchativu and related matters; satisfactory progress was made during these discussions and as a result it was agreed that a decision will be taken in the very near future regarding the boundary in the historic waters between India and Sri Lanka between the Palk Straits and Adam's Bridge.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : The hon. Minister has stated that satisfactory progress was made during the discussions. Will he be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Sri Lanka is carrying out prospecting operations for oil in that area in collaboration with U.S.S.R. and, if so, whether Sri Lanka was requested to stop these operations till such time the dispute was solved or whether U.S.S.R. was approached to stop all operations for oil prospecting in the disputed area till a decision was reached ?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : Our enquiries have not confirmed that oil exploration is being carried out by Sri Lanka in the Island of Kachchativu.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : I do not think the hon. Minister is very well conversant with what is happening there because it was widely reported that prospecting operations for oil were taking place there.

MR. SPEAKER : You just asked whether this was discussed or not and the Minister replied that it was discussed.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : I put a specific question whether a request was made to stop the operations for oil prospecting—this is very relevant—because, after all, Sri Lanka is taking certain steps for oil prospecting operations in that area to establish their rights on the Island. I wanted to know whether this point was discussed or not. Secondly, will the hon. Minister be pleased to state how and when this territory passed into the possession of Sri Lanka.

MR. SPEAKER : This has been discussed for a number of times.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : Whether it was discussed and what was the result ?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : The hon. Member, while asking the question about oil exploration, referred to this area and this region It is quite possible that oil prospecting operations may be going on near about Sri Lanka's coast or in offshore region. I am confining myself to the question of Kachchativu Our enquiries do not reveal that any oil exploration work is going on in this Island. That is why I gave the answer in the negative.

As to the general question, how this Island passed into the possession of Sri Lanka, we claim that it belongs to us and they claim it belongs to them, and this matter has been discussed a number of times.

SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY : May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government's attention has been drawn to the statement of the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu that the Government of Tamil Nadu have got documentary evidence in regard to Kachchativu Island and that they have not been taken into confidence in this regard and that, if they had been taken into confidence, this question would have been satisfactorily settled ?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : All relevant evidence available with the Government of Tamil Nadu has been taken into consideration while preparing our case on Kachchathivu.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : Is the Minister aware that during the annual function that takes place in Kachhathivu, everything, including drinking water, is brought from Ceylon and nothing is sent from India though there are a number of Indian pilgrims that go there ? What is the reason ? Is it because there is some sort of a prohibition on anything going from India ?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : This island is used by fishermen of India and of Sri Lanka during the fishing season. At the time of St Anthony festival, fishermen from both countries pay a visit there and arrangements for certain amenities, etc., are made by both sides. It is not true that water is sent only from Sri Lanka; water is taken by us also.

Availability of Coal affected by Short fall in Output and want of Transport Facilities

728 SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the extent to which availability of coal has been affected by shortfall in output and due to want of transport facilities; and

(b) the steps taken to remedy this situation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) : (a) The output of coal during the current year is higher than in any of the previous years but due to increase in the demand especially from the power and steel sectors, as also staff troubles on the Railways in recent months there is a shortage of coal in many consuming centres. It is not possible to quantify the shortage.

(b) A co-ordinated effort is being made by the coal producing units to increase coal production and by the railways to move more coal to various industries.

SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY : May I know whether, in view of the energy crisis facing this country, plans have been made to step up coal production on an emergency basis by 16 million tonnes in the coming year, and if so, whether organisational and other problems involved in attempting such a rise in the output have been studied; and if so, we would like to know the details of the study made.

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA : We are well aware of that that, due to increase in oil prices, the production of coal during the coming year, 1974-75, is to be increased by 16 million tonnes. We are taking all steps to increase the output and we are also having coordination with the Railway Ministry to move the coal from the mines to the consuming centres.

SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY : The problem of coal shortage is not sometimes due to shortage in output of coal as such but is mostly due to railway transport bottlenecks. I would like to know from the Minister what coordination efforts with the Railways have been thought of to overcome this bottleneck.

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA : The shortage is not due to less output, as I have already said. The shortage is because of various difficulties in the transport system, particularly strikes in the Railways..

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : The hon. Minister is misleading the House.

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA : I am not misleading the House.

MR. SPEAKER: You should not touch their subject. Strike is their subject.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Yes, that is so.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : You are responsible for these strikes.

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA : And this matter is coming on the floor of the House time and again that because of the transport difficulty, some of the low priority industries . . .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : It is all due to your lop-sided planning.

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA : . . . Some of the low priority consumers are facing difficulties because we have to feed the top priority consumers like steel plants, cement plants, etc.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR : May I know from the Minister whether it is a fact that coal production has been on the increase and that efforts are being made to further steep up the production ? Secondly, is it also a fact that for the last more than three months the Minister of Railways and the Minister of Steel and Mines severally and jointly have been assuring this House again and again that they are making a concentrated effort at co-ordination. I want to know for how long that co-ordination consideration will take place and whether any machinery has been set up to implement the co-ordination because in view of the fact that in Ahmedabad and Gandhinagar coal has not been reaching for the last one week, the factories and the textile mills which are fortunately, in the present turmoil there, working satisfactorily are in the danger of being closed down or slowed down. Does he want the law and order situation there to be further aggravated by the erratic coal supply ? How long will this co-ordination consideration go on and whether it will be implemented as early as possible ?

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA : We are not aware that factories and industries in Ahmedabad are in danger of being closed down. If the matter is brought to our notice, we will take necessary steps.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA : The shortage of coal has not only affected the major industries.....

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR : What is the answer of the Government ? I am talking of facts. I want to know from the Minister when this erratic coal supply is going to be remedied. What is the answer?

MR. SPEAKER : You seem to be affected by the atmosphere of Gujarat, also in the House.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM : It is a compliment.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR : Do you want the law and order situation there to further worsen?

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM : He is very sensitive unlike the Minister

MR. SPEAKER : I would request you to be very soft, and the answer will come. When you get excited, everything gets lost Has the Minister anything to say ?

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA : We are meeting time and again to sort out the problems. Because during last August and November, particularly there was indiscipline among the Railway employees ..

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No, no.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Sir, the Minister should be allowed to give the reply.....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Will you please sit down? Why are you touchy at the very mention of a railway strike? There was a railway strike. Why not you allow him to mention it?

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA : I am stating only the facts. There was indiscipline among the railway employees. There was a strike by the Train Examiners. There was also indiscipline among the workers in the South Eastern Railway. The wagon checking staff have also not properly

done their duties and there was immobilisation and the wagons could not move.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA : There is a complaint from a number of house-wives that they do not get coal even after standing in the queue for a number of hours. How are you going to ease the situation, apart from the co-ordinated effort that you are taking with the Railways ? How are you going to ease the situation for the house-wives ?

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA : The hon Member is referring to the supply of soft coke We have already taken up the issue with the State Governments to open up more coal dumps so that they can supply coal and this can be distributed through the State Distribution system. Now another attempt is being made. That is this We are going to ask the State Governments to quantify their requirements, in respect of each individual State, so that we are in a position to supply them their requirements, so that these small consumers, brick kilns and small industrial consumers get their supplies easily from the State Governments

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : The Minister talked about transportation shortage May I know as to what extent coal is suffering from being transported due to the transportation shortage?

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA : Our daily requirement is 8,000 wagons per day. We are getting only 5,000 to 6,000 wagons per day. There is a big gap.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपके द्वारा मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं जब ढुलाई के लिए कोयला भी निकल रहा है और डिब्बे भी आपके पास हैं तो उसके बावजूद दिल्ली में 30 रुपए मन कोयला क्यों बिक रहा है ? कोयले के दाम बढ़ने के क्या कारण हैं जबकि कोयला भी आपके पास है और उसको ले जाने के लिए डिब्बे भी आपके पास हैं ? यह जो ब्लैक-मार्केटिंग होती है उसके क्या कारण हैं और इसको रोकने के लिए आप कौन से उपाय कर रहे हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री के. डी. मालवीय): अध्यक्ष जी, बड़े दुःख की बात है कि हम लोग यहां दाम कम करने में पूर्णतः सफल नहीं हो पा रहे हैं । उसके कई कारण हैं—ब्लैक-मार्केटिंग होती है, कम कोयला वक्त पर पहुंचता है, कभी कभी रेल के वैगन नहीं आते हैं और कभी जो आते हैं उनका वितरण ठीक से नहीं होता है । लेकिन पिछले कुछ दिनों में स्थिति सुधरी है और मुझे आशा है यह स्थिति और सुधर जायेगी । थोड़े धीरज के बाद आप देखेंगे यहां कोयले की उपलब्धि की स्थिति सुधर जायेगी ।

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : It appears from the use of the word "यहां" by the Minister that the problem is only in Delhi. But this is the situation all over the country. There is not only shortage all over the country, but there is utter confusion. My question is this. The Deputy Minister for Railways went to Calcutta with the officials for coordination. It is a great thing that the officers cannot coordinate these things I want to know as to what is the improvement which has been effected as a result of his visit to Calcutta Mr Qureshi went with a team of officers to Calcutta.

SHRI K. D MALAVIYA : I do not know about the specific visit of the Deputy Minister for Railways. But it is a fact that we are making continuous efforts to coordinate our activities and to improve the system, to quantify the problem and to see that coal reaches the quarters where it has to reach. I am aware also that certain points cause hardship and difficulties are experienced at certain other points. We are taking steps to effect improvements.

So, in order to meet this situation, more coordination is needed. We are already at it and I think that if a little more time is given, the situation is bound to improve.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : May I know from the hon. Minister whether, for an

industry to maintain a stable production, it should be assured of stocks of coal for a fortnight, particularly, in the big plants like the steel plants etc. ? Will you arrange to transport enough stocks of coal to these units so that they may be able to maintain the stability in the matter of production ? Take for example in this connection the power houses etc. May I know what is the stock lying at present at the pit-heads ?

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA : The pit-head stock, at the moment, is 6 million tonnes. We have now sufficient stocks of coal at the consuming centres. I agree that particularly for the steel industries, there must be sufficient stock of coal. I would however like to say that there is sufficient stock of coal at the pit-heads and we are not in a position to move the coal from the pit-heads to the steel plants. That is one of the reason why the stock is depleted. Otherwise, there is no depletion of coal at all.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : May I know the stock of coal that is there in the steel plant ?

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Sathe, if you want a very categorical answer, then you should give notice for it.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : My question arises out of the present discussion.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall try to see if that arises out of the discussion.

श्री अमृत नाहाटा : अध्यक्ष जी, रेल और कोल के बीच में ताल-मेल न होने से परेशानी यह हो गई कि हमारे पश्चिमी राजस्थान में रेलें ही बन्द हो गई क्योंकि कोयला ही नहीं है। जहां हफ्ते में जोधपुर, बाड़मेर सेक्शन में 14 रेलें चलती थीं अब सिर्फ दो रेलें चल रही हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं हमारी रेलों को कोयला कब मिलेगा ताकि वह सब चालू हो सकें ?

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA : I have already said that sufficient stocks of coal are available at the pit-heads. It depends upon the movement by the railways. If they can move it, there is no question of depletion of coal stock.

Restoration of Diplomatic Relations with Pakistan

*29. SHRI M. SUDARSANAM : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Prime Minister of Pakistan has expressed his desire to restore diplomatic ties with our country ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Government have seen press reports of Prime Minister Bhutto's statements to this effect.

(b) Government has already approached the Government of Pakistan suggesting discussions for normalization measures as envisaged in paragraph 3 of the Simla Agreement. Depending on the progress of normalization in implementing provisions of paragraph 3 of the Simla Agreement, the question of establishing Diplomatic relations with Pakistan will also be taken up.

SHRI M. SUDARSANAM : May I know whether the External Affairs Ministry would recommend to the Commerce Ministry to enter into any trade agreements with that country ?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : Whether it is trade or Communications, these are all matters which have been proposed by us to be discussed between us and Pakistan. We have also written to Pakistan to begin discussions or to have a dialogue on these subjects. But, the response from Pakistan side is rather limited. They have picked up one or two items only for the discussions—not all the items which are enumerated in paragraph 3 of the Agreement. That is our difficulty.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM : Many a time Prime Minister Bhutto has made suggestions about resumption of diplomatic relations. Why should our Prime Minister every now and then say that discussions for normalization measures should be completed, before restoring diplomatic relations with that country ? Why should the Prime Minister stand on prestige when Prime Minister Bhutto had asked for resumption of diplomatic relations with his country ?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : It is not a question of standing on prestige. But in the Simla Agreement, that a number of things were to be done before diplomatic relations were to be established. I have already said that in pragaraph 3 of the Simla Agreement, many things are mentioned, about trade relations, exchange of cultural delegations, resumption of sea and air communications etc. We have always maintained that all these things are to be done first before we move on to the question of diplomatic relations, because if we jump to this last item in our agreement, it may give the false impression that our relations are normalised whereas they really are not. But we are not averse to establishing diplomatic relations with Pakistan. Our only stand is that all the other things which are mentioned in paragraph 3 of the Simla Agreement should also be agreed upon and decided before we move on to the next item.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI : The hon. Minister has said that the resumption of diplomatic relations will follow once understanding takes place on the Simla Agreement ? Has it come to the notice of the Government that Pakistan is trying to raise the issue of Kashmir at the Islamic Summit, and if so, what is Government's reaction to it, because it is a clear violation of the Simla Agreement ? Obviously, the desire of the Prime Minister of Pakistan to have resumption of diplomatic relations on the one hand and his attempt to raise the issue of Kashmir on the other at the Islamic Summit in contravention of the Simla Agreement do not go together.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : The statement made by Prime Minister Bhutto, of course, is not in keeping with the agreement itself. That is quite true. He is laying emphasis on the resumption of diplomatic relations which is a departure from the order of priorities that are mentioned in paragraph 3 of the Simla Agreement. We have pointed this out to all concerned. It is quite obvious that Prime Minister Bhutto is making these statements. But as I have said, as far as we are concerned, we can consider this question of resumption of diplomatic relations after all the other items have been agreed upon.

MR. SPEAKER : I am now going to the next question about doctors.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI : My question was entriely different. Pakistan is trying to raise the issue of Kashmir at the Islamic Summit in complete violation of the Simla Agreement. What is Government's reaction to it ?

SHRI B. V. NAIK : This is highly important.

MR. SPEAKER : The next question is also highly important.

SHRI B. V. NAIK : May I have your indulgence to ask whether in the context of what has been....

MR SPEAKER : No. Let him kindly sit down. I am not allowing it.

Unrest among Junior Doctors

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*30. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI:
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether unrest among the Junior doctors has once again been on the increase ;

(b) whether the Kartar Singh Committee's report was announced and its

recommendations fully implemented by Government but it has not satisfied the doctors; and

(c) whether this unrest among the doctors is spreading to other States; and if so, what immediate steps are being considered to meet the situation in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c). The information has been given in the statement made by me on the floor of the House on the 19th February, 1974 and the detailed note that I laid on the Table of the House.

श्री इसहाक सम्भली : स्पीकर साहब मैं पहले तो यह कहूंगा कि हजारों इन्सानों की जानों का सवाल है। आज जो लोग अस्पतालों से महरूम हो रहे हैं उसकी जिम्मेदारी इस डिपार्टमेंट पर है। तमाम गलत ब्यानी की जा रही है टी. वी. पर और अखबारों में कि अस्पतालों की हालत सुधर रही है। आप जरा जाकर देखिए कि सफदरजंग अस्पताल में 7 सर्जिकल वार्ड हैं जिनमें से 6 में ताले पड़े हुए हैं। मैं मालूम करना चाहता हूं मिनिस्टर साहब से, जो बयान उन्होंने 19 तारीख को दिया वह हमारे सामने है, जो टैक्स्ट अखबारों में आये हैं वे भी हमारे सामने हैं, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सही है कि 31 मार्च, 1973 को एस. टी. रामचन्द्रन, सेक्रेट्री, मिनिस्ट्री आफ हैल्थ और फैमिली प्लानिंग ने कोई एग्रीमेंट किया था इन डाक्टरों के साथ, और उस एग्रीमेंट में स्पीकर साहब यह लिखा गया है, उसकी कोपी मेरे पास मौजूद है - - -

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब दो, चार मिनिट ही रह गये हैं, कहीं ऐसा न हो कि एग्रीमेंट पढ़ते-पढ़ते प्रश्न ही रह जाय।

श्री इसहाक सम्भली : मैं एग्रीमेंट का एक हिस्सा सुनाये देता हूं :

'The House Surgeons and Post-graduates are registered with the Medical Council of India and should, therefore, be regarded as full-fledged doctors'.

मैं मालूम करना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह एग्रीमेंट श्री रामचन्द्रन ने किया था ? अगर किया था तो उसका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन हुआ, उसको ऑनर क्यों नहीं किया गया ?

डा. कर्ण सिंह : जनाबेवाला, यह जो एग्रीमेंट है यह एग्रीमेंट उसी नोट में पेज 27 पर दिया गया है इसमें यह लिखा गया है कि यह फुल फ्लेजड डाक्टर्स हैं लेकिन यह कभी नहीं लिखा गया कि यह फुल फ्लेजड गवर्नमेंट सर्वेन्ट्स भी होंगे। इस को हम ने बड़े गौर से पढ़ा है, देखा है इस में यही चीजें लिखी हैं कि इन को सूटेबल रनिंग पे स्केल, अलाउन्स, सूटेबल ग्रेडेड स्केल आफ एमॉल्यूमेंट्स मिलेंगे। हम ने इस एग्रीमेंट को देख लिया है और हमें यकीन है कि जो हम ने अवार्ड दिया है उससे इस एग्रीमेंट की फुलफिलमेंट होगी।

श्री इसहाक सम्भली : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार ने जब उन को फुल फ्लेज्ड डाक्टर माना है, हम सरकार के उपदेश को सुनते आये हैं कि बड़ा नोबिल प्रोफेशन है, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जब उन को फुल फ्लेज्ड डाक्टर माना गया है और आगे कहा गया है तो क्या वजह है, क्या आप को मालूम है कि एक एम. बी. बी. एस. जो सी. जी. एच. एस. में जाता है उस को कुछ और पे मिलती है और जो हाउस सर्जन हो जाता है, तो आम तौर पर फर्स्ट डिवीजनर्स जाते हैं, उन को इतना शर्मनाक स्केल मिलता है, ऐसा क्यों है ? क्या मिनिस्टर साहब इस के बारे में बतायेंगे कि यह डिस्क्रिमिनेशन क्यों है ?

डा. कर्ण सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसमें जो एक बात मूलभूत है वह यह है कि जो जी. डी. एम. ओ. में जाते हैं वह यू. पी. एस. सी. के जरिये जाते हैं, उन का आल इंडिया कम्पीटीशन होता है उस में शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज का रिजर्वेशन होता है। वह जो डाक्टर यू. पी. एस. सी. के जरिये आता है उसकी पोस्ट आल इंडिया ट्रांसफरेबिल होती है, वह दिल्ली जा सकता है, बाहर जा सकता है, अंडमान निकोबार जा सकता है, उस डाक्टर की मिलिट्री लायेबिलिटी होती है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो इन को दिया जाता है हाउस

सर्जन को यह यू. पी. एस. सी के माध्यम से नहीं आते हैं, बल्कि इसलिये आते हैं कि दिल्ली का लोकल चुनाव होता है वह यहां आ कर पढ़ते हैं, अपनी ज्यादा क्वालिफिकेशन करने के बाद में वह गवर्नमेंट सर्विस में जा सकते हैं। इसलिये जहां हम इस चीज को स्वीकार करते हैं कि इनकी हालत को सुधारना चाहिये, और हमने कोशिश भी की है सुधारने की, वहां मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि इन को गवर्नमेंट सर्वेन्ट्स के साथ मिलाना बिल्कुल गैर मुनासिब होगा क्योंकि गवर्नमेंट सर्वेंट्स बिल्कुल दूसरे तरीके से चुने जाते हैं और वह दूसरे तरीके से चुने जाते हैं।

श्री इसहाक सम्मली : क्वालिफिकेशन उनकी सेम हैं, फर्ज भी वही हैं, हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब जानी मानी पर बहुत शरीफ हैं, लेकिन इन का इन के स्टाफ ने गुमराह कर रखा है जिस की वजह से हजारों लोग मौत के मुंह में जा रहे हैं जिस की जिम्मेदारी आप पर है जो आप का स्टाफ गुमराह कर रहा है।

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : The hon. Minister mentioned about the procedure of appointment of general medical officers. I would like to know whether Demonstrators working in the hospitals are appointed by the hospital authorities and whether the qualifications of the Demonstrators in most of the cases are far less than the degree required for House Surgeons. If that be so, why is there a difference in the pay scales as between Demonstrators and House Surgeons ?

DR. KARAN SINGH : For one thing, the demonstrators are a much smaller cadre than these junior doctors. If the hon. Member would turn to page 16 of the note that I have laid on the Table, the situation regrading demonstrators is very clearly pointed out. These demonstrators are there mainly for under-graduate education and for giving certain laboratory service. Theirs is a totally different type of service. Please remember one thing. The people who come in as House Surgeons do not stay there for more than one year. This is the channel through which they pass in the process of acquiring the post-graduate degree. It is not a full-fledged service in the sense of another service. This is a particular major point which is often lost sight of. These people enter and they go through their post-graduation. It is only after that that they get into a full-fledged service when they have completed their new qualifications. So, House Surgeonship is not in that way a full-fledged job as that of demonstrators.

MR. SPEAKER : The Question Hour is over. I am sorry I cannot extend the time.

Please sit down. If things are not settled by such shouting, you can have a discussion, and you can discuss these matters. You can have a discussion on it. I do not mind giving you any time for that. Kindly sit down.

Now, I pass on to the Calling Attention.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Data on vital Facts for effective Health Planning

22. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) Whether an effective health planning requires extensive data on the vital facts like number of sick people, nature of disease, facilities that exist for treating them; and,

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken in this regard by the Government ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Central Bureau of Health Intelligence has been entrusted with the responsibility of collecting and compiling the data for purpose of health planning. This Bureau is a part of the Directorate General of Health Services.

Increased Demand of Coal

*23. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether due to the steep increase in price of oil, the demand of coal has increased substantially ; and

(b) if so, the necessary measures Government propose to take to meet the growing demand of coal ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA) : (a) and (b). Due to the steep increase in price of oil, the demand for coal has increased. The extent of increase in the demand for coal is being assessed. On an immediate basis, to meet the growing demand of coal, it is proposed to increase the production of coal during the next year to 95 million tonnes from the curren years' level of 79 million tonnes.

Registered educated unemployed persons

*25. SHRI M. K. KRISHAN :
SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of educated persons registered in the Employment Exchanges at the end of December, 1973 :

(b) their number at the end of December, 1971 ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to tackle this serious problem of the educated unemployed ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) and (b) Information regarding the number of educated job-seekers at the end of December, 1973 is not yet available. A statement containing the available information is laid on the Table of the House (Statement-I).

(c) A Statement (Statement-II) is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement I

(a) and (b) Number of educated (Matriculates and above) persons registered with Employment Exchanges.

(In lakhs)

As on	Number*
30th June, 1971 . . .	20.53
31st December, 1971 . .	22.96
30th June, 1973 . . .	35.25

Statement II

Government have been making all possible efforts to provide expanded opportunities of employment to the educated. In addition to the creation of employment opportunities through normal development programmes, several schemes for employment generation have been initiated in the last three years. The crash scheme for rural employment was launched in April, 1971 to provide employment for 10 months in a year to 1,000 persons in each district. Subsequently the schemes for providing employment to the educated unemployed including schemes for improvement of the quality of primary education, financial assistance to small entrepreneurs, etc. were initiated in 1971-72. In 1972-73 a Special Employment Programme was initiated in the States and Union Territories to provide increasing employment to educated and other unemployed persons. In 1973-74 a 'Half-a-Million-jobs' programme was initiated with an outlay of Rs. 100 crores. In the schemes under this programme as also those initiated in the earlier years increasing emphasis is being laid by Government on the promotion of self-employment, development of entrepreneurship and training for employment.

*Excludes figures for 52 University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux except for two in Delhi *i.e.* Delhi and Jamia Millia Islamia Universities).

Strike by Jute workers in West Bengal

*31. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Jute Mill workers in West Bengal are on an indefinite strike since 14th January, 1974;

(b) if so, the demands of the workers, and

(c) the steps taken by Government to see that the demands of the workers are met by the mill owners?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) to (c) The Central Trade Unions of jute workers had threatened an indefinite strike from January, 14 in support of their demands which *inter-alia* included issues relating to; (i) non-implementation of certain items of the settlement signed by the representatives of the management and jute workers in West Bengal before the State Industrial Relations Machinery on May 7, 1972; (ii) revision of piece rates, time rates and grade/scales for certain categories of workmen which could not be decided in the May, 1972 settlement; (iii) 20 per cent bonus; and (iv) nationalisation of the jute industry and raw jute trade, etc.

Following several tripartite discussions, the representatives of the IJMA etc. and the three unions of jute workers affiliated to the INTUC, NFITU, HMS signed a tripartite settlement at Calcutta before the State Industrial Relations Machinery on January 13, 1974. The remaining six unions led by CITU, AITUC, UTUC etc. declined to sign the settlement on the ground that it fell short of their demands. A section of the workers represented by the above unions went on strike from January 14, 1974. The strike by these workers has been called off from February 15, 1974 at the intervention of the State Industrial Relations Machinery.

Rationing on Distribution of Coal

*32. SHRI K. SUBRAVELU :
SHRI VEKARIA :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of coal in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and remedial steps taken;

(c) whether Government are also considering to introduce rationing on distribution of coal; and

(d) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA) : (a) and (b). The coal production during 1973 has been more than in any previous year. In recent months coal availability in various consuming centres has, however, been effected by staff troubles on the Railways. Some consumers have also had to face shortage of coal at times on account of the fact that owing to increase in the demand of coal, particularly from the power houses and the steel plants which enjoy a higher priority for allotment of wagons, the relatively low priority consumers have had to face shortage of coal all over the country, inspite of overall increase in production. A coordinated effort is being made by the coal producing organisations to increase coal production and by the railways to increase movement of coal to the various industries.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Sainik Schools and Army Recruiting Centres in Kerala

*33. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Sainik Schools and Army Recruiting Centres in Kerala;

(b) whether there has been a demand to increase them in order to provide more opportunities for the people of the State; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) (i) Sainik Schools —one. (ii) Recruiting Centre—Two.

(b) and (c). There has been no demand for establishment of another Sainik School; but there is a demand for opening another recruiting centre in Kerala. The request is under the consideration of Government.

Russian Experts to help improve Coal Mining

*34. SHRI RANEN SEN :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether experts from U.S.S.R. visited India recently to help us to improve coal mining; and

(b) if so, the areas visited, results of discussions and the steps taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A USSR delegation visited the Singrauli coalfields in U.P. and M.P. and the Raniganj Coalfield in West Bengal and held discussions with the Indian team. After discussions, a Protocol was signed on 27th December, 1973 which provides for Soviet assistance for development of coal mines in Singrauli Coalfields, Jhajra Block in Raniganj Coalfields in West Bengal and Kusmunda Block of Korba Coalfields in Madhya Pradesh, training of Indian Engineers in the USSR and Soviet assistance in development of opencast mining techniques. It further provides for continuance of Soviet assistance in technology and manufacture of coal mining machinery in India.

Summit meet between President of Yugoslavia and Prime Ministers of Sri Lanka and India on oil crisis

*35. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH :
SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the broad outlines of the tripartite summit discussions between President Marshal Tito, Prime Minister Mrs. Bandaranaike and Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi on the Question of convening a Conference of the Non-aligned Nations on oil crisis and its disastrous effects on the economies of the developing nations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : The simultaneous presence of President Tito and Prime Minister Bandaranaike in Delhi in January provided a welcome opportunity for these leaders and our Prime Minister to have an informal joint exchange of views on broad international issues of common interest. More detailed discussions were held separately with both leaders. In these discussions the current international economic situation including the oil crisis was also considered. It was felt that fresh initiatives by non-aligned countries in regard to questions concerning economic relations and mutual economic cooperation were required in view of the current economic situation.

Coal Supply to West Bengal

*37. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that the industries in West Bengal need 8,000 tonnes of coal each month according to the estimate made by Coal Merchants' Association; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to meet their requirements?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA) :(a) According to the information available

with the Government, the estimated demand of consumers of coal, coke and derivatives in West Bengal was of the order of 15.38 million tonnes during 1972-73 against which the supplies were made to the tune of 14.91 million tonnes. The reported estimates of the Coal Merchants' Association do not appear to be correct.

(b) The coal requirement is being met to the maximum extent possible. A coordinated effort is being made by the coal producing units to increase coal production and by the Railways to move as much coal as possible to the consumers.

Regular consultations between India and U.S.S.R. on Foreign Affairs

*38. SHRI SEZHIYAN :
SHRI G. VISWANATHAN :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it was agreed during the talks with Mr. Brezhnev in November, 1973 that there should be regular consultations between India and U.S.S.R. on foreign affairs; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). The importance of personal meetings and talks between statesmen at every level, between India and the USSR was emphasised in the Joint Indo-Soviet Declaration issued during General Secretary Brezhnev's visit to India on November 29, 1973. The Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR have been holding consultations, on a regular basis, since September 1968. These bilateral talks have proved to be very useful in exchanging views on matters of common interest and in further consolidating the friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

Increase in prices of cars

*39. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH :
SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA :

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently announced an increase in the prices of some Indian cars; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI T. A. PAI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) With effect from the 1st January, 1974, the ex-factory selling price of the Ambassador car has been increased by Rs. 950 that of the Premier President car by Rs. 1,301 and that of the Standard Gazel by Rs. 1,174.

Dock workers strike in Mormugao Harbour

*40. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Mormugao harbour was paralysed in December last due to a strike by the dock workers; and

(b) if so, what were their demands and how they were settled?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) Following the sinking of one barge resulting in the death of its captain and missing of two workers, the dock workers of Mormugao port went on strike from the third shift of 8-12-1973.

(b) During the course of strike, the workers demanded that efforts should be made to trace the missing workers, one doctor should always be available on the shore for 24 hours, a launch should always be kept ready for dock workers, the compensation payable to the family of the deceased should be enhanced from Rs. 9,000 to Rs. 20,000 and that they should be covered by a compulsory Insurance

Scheme. The strike was called off unconditionally from the third shift of 14-12-1973.

विदेश जाने वालों के लिए भारतीय संस्कृति का जानना आवश्यक होना

201. **श्री धनशाह प्रधान** : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अग्रिम अध्ययन के लिये या विशेष अध्ययन के लिये विदेश जाने वाले व्यक्तियों और विदेशी सेवा में भर्ती होने वाले व्यक्तियों के लिये भारतीय संस्कृति अथवा भारत के संबंध में मूलभूत तथ्य जानना आवश्यक है ;

(ख) क्या इसके लिये कोई निश्चित पाठ्यक्रम है ;

(ग) क्या ऐसे व्यक्तियों के भारतीय संस्कृति से अवगत न होने के कारण विदेशियों के मस्तिष्क में भारत के प्रति सही चित्र तैयार नहीं होता; और

(घ) इस दिशा में सरकार द्वारा क्या ठोस कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) विदेश सेवा अधिकारी भारतीय संस्कृतिक संबंध परिषद् में भारतीय संस्कृति का एक संस्कृतिक पाठ्यक्रम पूरा करते हैं । अधिक वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों को विदेशों में अपने पदों से भारत लौटने पर भारत दर्शन के लिए भेजा जाता है । उन्हें साहित्य पढ़ने, प्रदर्शनियां देखने और सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम देखने के लिए प्रोत्साहन दिया जाता है । जहां तक विद्यार्थियों का संबंध है, हमारी यह नीति है कि सामान्य रूप से स्नातकोत्तर विद्यार्थियों को ही आगे अध्ययन के लिए भेजा जाए । भारतीय स्कूलों और विश्वविद्यालयों में वे अपने अध्ययन काल में भारतीय संस्कृति के सभी पहलुओं का निस्संदेह मनन करते हैं ।

(ख) भारतीय संस्कृतिक संबंध परिषद् द्वारा भारतीय विदेश सेवा के एरखाधीन अधिकारियों के लिए निर्धारित पाठ्यक्रम होते हैं ।

(ग) और (घ). सरकार को ऐसी किसी खास मिसाल की जानकारी नहीं है कि इस प्रकार के व्यक्तियों के अज्ञान के कारण विदेशियों को भारत की सही तस्वीर प्राप्त न हो सकी हो । फिर भी, विदेशों को जाने वाले भारतीय विद्वानों के लिए ओरियेन्टेशन कोर्स सुलभ है ।

मध्य प्रदेश के आदिवासी क्षेत्रों के खनिज अयस्क

202. **श्री धनशाह प्रधान** : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार मध्य प्रदेश के आदिवासी क्षेत्रों के खनिज अयस्कों को उन कारखानों के लिये आरक्षित करने का है जिनसे उन क्षेत्रों के आदिवासी लोगों को रोजगार मिल सके ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुबोध हंसदा) : (क) और (ख) . इस प्रकार के आरक्षण का फिलहाल कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है । यदि इन खनिजों पर आधारित कोई उपयोग इस प्रकार का अनुरोध करता है तो उस पर विचार किया जाएगा ।

Transfer of 195 war criminals to Bangladesh

203. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the desirability of transferring the 195 war criminals to Bangladesh for their custody and trial; and

(b) if so, when they are likely to be transferred and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). It will be recalled that the Delhi Agreement of the 29th August, 1973, provides, among other things, that "No trials of the 195 prisoners of war shall take

place during the entire period of repatriation and that pending the settlement envisaged in clause (vii) these prisoners shall remain in India." Clause 3(vi). The relevant portion of clause (vii) reads: "On completion of repatriation of Pakistani prisoners of war and civil internees in India, Bangalees in Pakistan and Pakistanis in Bangladesh referred to in clause (v) above, or earlier if they so agree Bangladesh, India and Pakistan will discuss and settle the question of 195 prisoners of war. Bangladesh has made it clear that it can participate in such a meeting only on the basis of sovereign equality." Since the three-way repatriation has not yet been completed and no discussions as envisaged in clause (vii) have taken place between the three countries, the question of transferring the 195 prisoners of war to Bangladesh for custody and trial does not arise.

ब्रिटेन में भारतीय मूल के व्यक्ति

204. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार ब्रिटेन स्थित भारतीय दूतावास के माध्यम से सूचना एकत्र करने का है कि इस समय वहां पर भारतीय मूल के कितने व्यक्ति हैं, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

जर्मन जनवादी गणतंत्र में भारतीय डाक्टरों की संख्या

205. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार जर्मनी स्थित भारतीय दूतावास के माध्यम से जर्मनी जनवादी गणतंत्र में भारतीय डाक्टरों की वर्तमान संख्या का पता लगाने का है ,

(ख) क्या विदेशों में काम कर रहे भारतीय डाक्टरों को स्वदेश लाने, तथा उन्हें यहां पर रोजगार उपलब्ध कराने के बारे में कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए. के. किस्कू) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

यूगोस्लाविया से भारतीय इंजीनियरों की वापसी

206. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार यूगोस्लाविया स्थित भारतीय दूतावास के माध्यम से यूगोस्लाविया में भारतीय डाक्टरों की वर्तमान संख्या का पता लगाने का है ;

(ख) क्या उन इंजीनियरों को भारत वापस लाने तथा उन्हें यहां पर रोजगार उपलब्ध कराने के बारे में कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका सार क्या है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) हमने बेलग्रेड स्थित अपने राजदूतावास से पक्का पता लगाया है कि यूगोस्लाविया में केवल एक भारतीय इंजीनियर काम कर रहा है ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Bauxite Deposit in Kerala

207. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the latest position regarding the quality and quantity of bauxite available in Kerala as revealed in the exploration being conducted by the Geological Survey of India ;

(b) whether the bauxite deposit of that State can be used for starting an aluminium plant in that State; and

(e) if so, whether Government propose to take necessary steps in that direction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD) : (a) Preliminary exploration so far carried out by Geological Survey of India in Kerala reveal 7.37 million tonnes of Bauxite with 40 per cent and above alumina in Cannanore district and 3.14 million tonnes of Bauxite with 40 per cent and above Alumina in Quilon and Trivandrum districts.

(b) and (c). The bauxite has to be beneficiated before use for manufacture of Alumina and extraction of Aluminium metal. Additional beneficiation tests covering aspects of commercial feasibility are being proposed to be carried out by Indian Bureau of Mines and National Metallurgical Laboratory. So far, there is no proposal to set up an Aluminium Plant in Kerala.

Setting up of New Heavy Industries in Fifth Plan

208. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) a brief outline of the Fifth Plan proposals for setting up new heavy industries and the expansion of existing ones in the country;

(b) whether Government are aware that the investment in the core sector of the economy in States like Kerala, which have abundant natural resources has been negligible during the last four plan periods, resulting in the non-utilisation of the large natural resources; and

(c) if so, the schemes proposed to be taken up by Government to increase the investment in this sector in backward States like Kerala during the Fifth Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The Fifth Plan proposals for the Ministry of Heavy Industry total Rs. 426 crores. Of this, new projects proposed for being set-up total Rs. 90 crores. The only completely new Plant proposed to be set-up is a heavy machinery building facility for manufacture of mainly rolling mill equipment.

The remaining expenditure relates to expansion and modernisation of the existing heavy industrial plants.

(b) and (c) : Manufacturing operations in the heavy industries sector do not utilize natural resources directly and as such this aspect is not particularly relevant for setting up heavy engineering units.

Manufacture of Oxygen Manufacturing Machinery by Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels Limited

209. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI :Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels Limited is being specially equipped to meet the requirements of Oxygen manufacturing machinery in the country; and

(b) if so, a brief outline of the scheme, and the progress made in this respect and the time by which the Oxygen manufacturing machinery is expected to be produced indigenously?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINSTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir (b) Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels Ltd., have entered into a technical collaboration agreement with M/s. AIR LIQUIDE of France for the manufacture of oxygen plants in India.

Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels Ltd., are at present executing an order for a tonnage oxygen plant received from Bokaro Steel Limited. In addition, they are also engaged in the production of small size oxygen plants, Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels Ltd., have planned to

manufacture about 30 small oxygen plants between July, 1974 and March, 1976.

Liaison Office in Delhi of Bokaro Steel Limited

210. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the strength of officers and staff, category-wise, in the Bokaro Steel Limited Liaison Office at Delhi with their pay scale and period of stay of each at Delhi;

(b) the functions of the Office, and of the in-charge and normal period of tenure of officers and staff together with reasons and justification for relaxation in favour of individuals; and

(c) whether a highly paid officer in the scale of Rs. 2,500/- per month has been retained for a very long period at Delhi for functions that can be performed by a junior officer; if so, the reasons therefor in the context of Government of India's directive for economy in administrative expenses and remedial steps proposed therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) : (a) Requisite information relating to the staff of the Liaison Office of Bokaro Steel Limited at Delhi is given below:—

Sl. No.	Designation	Scale of pay	Number of persons in position	Period of stay in Delhi office
		Rs.		
1.	Resident Representative	1750-2150	1	Since 4-3-1964
2.	Asstt. Coordination Officer	550-1100	1	,, 22-2-1973
3.	Interpreter in Russian language	450-775	1	,, 3-5-1969
4.	Secretarial Assistant	480-845	1	,, 22-8-1964
5.	Assistant Gr. II	400-740	1	,, 31-7-1971 (On deputation)
6.	Assistant (Gr. III)	340-589	1	,, 18-5-1971
7.	Telex Operator	240-460	3	(i) ,, 12-3-1973
				(ii) ,, 27-3-1973
				(iii) ,, 7-8-1973
8.	Messenger	200-221	2	(i) ,, 4-2-1965
				(ii) ,, 29-4-1969
9.	Despatch Rider	230-284	1	,, 12-12-1966
10.	Driver	255-327	1	,, 31-3-1964

(b) The functions of the Liaison Office and of the Officer Incharge are to pursue and follow up with the concerned Ministries and Offices of the Government of India located in Delhi, and Steel Authority of India Ltd., for securing expeditious disposal of various matters concerning the plant, obtaining release of foreign exchange and import licences for import of equipment and materials, arranging air/rail travel, hotel accommodation, transport etc. for Soviet specialists deputed to Bokaro Steel Plant for rendering technical assistance in construction and operation of the plant. Apart from supervising the work of the Liaison Office, the Resident Representative also looks after the affairs of the Refractory Plant at Bhilwara (Rajasthan), which is the main supplier of Mica Insulation bricks for Bokaro Steel Plant. All the Company's employees at Delhi Office are on superannuation contract and there is no fixed tenure for their stay in Delhi.

(c) The scale of pay of the Resident Representative is commensurate with the functions and responsibilities of the Office he is holding.

सम्पूर्ण की तलहटी से खनिजों की खोज

211. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या समुद्र की तलहटी से खनिजों की खोज करने में अनेक देशों को सफलता मिली है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में हमारे देश ने क्या प्रयास किये हैं , और

(ग) इस बारे में कौन-कौन से देश सहायता कर रहे हैं अथवा सहायता करने का प्रस्ताव है और वे किस प्रकार की सहायता करेंगे ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुबोध हंसदा) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) भारतीय भूविज्ञान सर्वेक्षण की 1965 में गठित समुद्री भूविज्ञान यूनिट हिन्द महासागर के तट दूरस्थ क्षेत्रों में खोज कार्य कर रही है । सर्वेक्षण के परिणाम स्वरूप लकादिव द्विप समूह की तलहटी में एक मीटर गहराई तक लगभग 2880 लाख टन चूनेदार रेत के निक्षेपों का अनुमान लगाया गया है ।

(ग) अभी तक दूसरे देशों से सहायता लेने का प्रश्न नहीं उठा है ।

Take-over of Private Sector Railway Wagons Manufacturing Units

212 SHRI S N MISRA Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state.

(a) the number of public and private sector undertakings which are manufacturing railway wagons in the country,

(b) whether Government propose to take over the private sector railway wagons manufacturing units, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) There are at present 16 (sixteen) Undertakings manufacturing Railway Wagons in the country, out of which two are Government Companies five are Central Government managed Companies, one is State Government managed Company and the remaining eight are private sector companies Out of these sixteen units, 5 (five) units are closed at present. Besides this, there are three Workshops under the Ministry of Railways, which are manufacturing wagons in the country.

(b) and (c) Government have taken over the management of some wagon manufacturing units and might take over some more in foreseeable future in case it is necessary

Charges against Delhi State Drug Controller in Report of Consumer Council of India on Spurious Drugs

213 SHRI N K SANGHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether the Consumer Council of India has reported to the High Power Committee on Adulteration set up by the Ministry of Health that the Department of the Delhi State Drug Controller connived at manufacture of spurious drugs and sale through licensed Pan shops in Delhi,

(b) whether according to Consumer Council of India's report the Delhi Drug Controller's department helped inter State dealings of spurious drugs and

(c) whether the sale of such spurious drugs has gone up in Delhi and if so, whether Government have taken decision on the suggestions given by the Consumer Council of India to deal with the situation and if so, the steps now proposed to improve the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A K KISKU) (a) and (b) Following high level discussions an "Informal Group" was set up in the Ministry of Health and Family Plannnig to study problems of adulteration of food and drugs with special reference to Delhi Representatives from the Citizen's Council, Consumer Council of India and the All India Women's Conference were invited to a meeting of the "informal Group" held on 17-12-1973 Presum-

ably the reference made regarding a High Power Committee in the question refers to this Group. The "Informal Group" did not take note of any connivance between the Delhi Drug Control Department and the manufacturers of spurious drugs, and their sale through licensed pan shops or through inter-state dealings. Reports to this effect which appeared in certain newspapers were officially denied in a Press Note issued on 21-12-1973.

(c) There is no evidence to suggest that the sale of spurious drugs in Delhi has gone up. Most of the steps suggested by the Consumer Council of India in its Survey Report have already been implemented. The other suggestions are under examination

According to the decisions taken by the "Informal Group" a 'Control Room' has already been established in the Directorate General of Health Services for following up complaints regarding spurious drugs

A statement indicating the action taken by the Delhi Administration for combating spurious drugs activity in the Union Territory of Delhi is attached.

STATEMENT

Action taken by the Delhi Administration for combating spurious durgs activity in the Union Territory of Delhi :—

A joint task force of the drugs Control staff of Delhi Administration and Central Drugs Control Organisation was formed and their activities were coordinated. The broad strategy adopted was as follows:—

1. Except for manufacturing units located in Delhi, whose inspections were maintained uninterruptedly all normal routine inspection activities of the Department were suspended so that the entire remaining staff could be available for dealing with the spurious drugs activity in Delhi.

2. Earlier practice of routine inspection of all licences by a single inspector was abondoned in favour of massive raids on selected areas/targets in a demonstrative manner.

3. The appeal of the Hon'ble Minister resulting in a greater awareness amongst the public led to receipt of information/tips from a variety of sources.

4. Through the courtesy of the police Department, a special officer of that department was entrusted with the duties of collaborating with the Drugs Control Department.

5. Meetings were held with the Drugs Manufacturers in Delhi to actively enlist their support.

6. Separate meetings were arranged with the branch Managers of major manufacturing firms from outside Delhi with Offices/Depots in Delhi.

7. Within the limitations of staff available, efforts were also made to inspect the premises of unqualified practitioners particularly in the Trans-Jamuna Area.

मानसरोवर की यात्रा करने वाले तीर्थयात्रियों को अनुमति

214. **श्री जगदीश नारायण मंडल** : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मानसरोवर की यात्रा करने वाले तीर्थयात्रियों को चीन से कोई परमिट अथवा कोई पासपोर्ट लेने की आवश्यकता पड़ती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में चीन के साथ क्या व्यवस्था की गई है ; और

(ग) क्या मानसरोवर तीर्थ-स्थल भारत का है अथवा चीन का है?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) से (ग). भारत और चीन के बीच हुए 1954 के करार के अंतर्गत भारत के तीर्थयात्री चीन के तिब्बत क्षेत्र में मानसरोवर की यात्रा पर जा सकते हैं इसके लिए सीमा चौकियों पर चीनी अधिकारियों से आज्ञा पत्र लेना होता है। 1962 में इस करार के समाप्त हो जाने पर अब ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है।

भारत इलैक्ट्रोनिक्स लिमिटेड गाजियाबाद द्वारा रडार का निर्माण

215. **श्री महा दीपक सिंह शाक्य** : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत इलैक्ट्रोनिक्स लिमिटेड गाजियाबाद ने विश्व के सर्वोत्तम किस्म के रडारों का निर्माण प्रारम्भ कर दिया है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस योजना को पूरा करने में कुल कितना धन व्यय किया गया और इसका बेरोजगारी पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय (रक्षा उत्पादन) में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) भारत इलैक्ट्रोनिक्स लिमिटेड की गाजियाबाद फैक्टरी रेंडार तथा सूक्ष्म तरंग उपस्कर, जो कि केवल बहुत आधुनिक ही नहीं बल्कि नवीतम डिजाइन के भी हैं, का निर्माण कर रही है।

(ख) सरकार ने 11.5 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पूंजी की इस परियोजना को अनुमोदित कर दिया है। कारखाना जब अपने पूरे उत्पादन पर पहुंचेगा तब उसमें लगभग 4000 व्यक्तियों को सीधे रोजगार दिए जाने की सम्भावना है। यह भी आशा है कि भारी संख्या में व्यक्तियों को उन मदों के निर्माण तथा पूर्ति करने के लिए परोक्ष रूप से रोजगार प्राप्त होगा जिनका फैक्टरी में उत्पादन नहीं किया जाता है तथा जिन्हें सहायक यूनिटों से तथा अन्य बाहरी साधनों से प्राप्त किया जाता है।

Summit Talk between India and Pakistan

216. SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN :
SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are less chances of an early summit between India and Pakistan if so, the main reasons for this;

(b) whether Pakistan is not showing much interest in settling the outstanding issues in view of its building arms and improving defence;

(c) whether the reason is also that India has since repatriated almost all the Pak P.O.Ws., and if so, the reaction of Indian Government on this; and

(d) whether any reply has been received to the latest communication sent to Pakistan in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Government's position on the question of another summit with Pakistan has been made clear on several occasions, and this is that necessary conditions and constructive atmosphere should first be created to enable the summit to achieve fruitful results;

(b) Pakistan's delay in implementing normalisation measures envisaged in the Simla Agreement and her efforts to pile up military weapons are obviously negative factors;

(c) Till 17th February 1974, India had repatriated 68,117 Pakistani POWs and civilians internees out of a total of over 90,000 persons. It is difficult to imagine that there is a link between repatriation of POWs and Pakistan's poor performance on implementation of normalisation measures

(d) Two communications were sent to Pakistan on 31st December, 1973 and again on 25th January, 1974 suggesting the need for commencing discussions to implement the normalisation measures mentioned in para 3 of the Simla Agreement Pakistan's response so far has been a limited one

Tripartite Talks between India, Sri Lanka and Yugoslavia in New Delhi

217. SHRI P. A SWAMINATHAN :
SHRI P. M. MEHTA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the three leaders viz., the Prime Minister of Sri Lanka, the President of Yugoslavia and the Prime Minister of India met in January, 1974.

(b) if so, the main subjects discussed; and

(c) on what points the agreement has been reached between the three countries.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) to (c) There was no formal meeting between the three leaders, but the opportunity provided by their presence in Delhi was availed of for having informal discussions on various matters of mutual interest.

Adulteration of butter and cheese

218. SHRI S A. MURUGANANTHAM. Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether labels of wellknown brands of butter and cheese are affixed on the packages of adulterated butter and cheese: and

(b) if so, the steps taken to check this menace?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) : (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

24th Session of State Labour Ministers' Conference

219. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 481 on the 13th December, 1973 regarding 24th Session of State Labour Minister's Conference and state:

(a) whether sittings of the State Labour Ministers' Conference were also held in December last; and

(b) if so, the main subjects discussed therein and the decision taken on each of the items discussed at all the sittings?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The second sitting of the Conference was held at New Delhi on 16th and 17th December, 1973.

(b) At this sitting, the Conference discussed mainly the following issues adjourned from its first sitting:—

(i) Maximum utilisation of employment service by the State Governments in the matter of recruitment of staff;

(ii) Extension of Employees' State Insurance Scheme—Recommendations of the Committee on Perspective Planning; and

(iii) Extension of the Workmen's Compensation Act to Agricultural Labour.

The Conference also discussed the general labour situation in the country.

A statement indicating the main conclusions of the two sittings of the Conference is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT—6158/73.]

Report of Survey Conducted by Consumers Council of India on Problem of Adulteration

220. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: SHRI B. N. REDDY :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the survey conducted by the consumers Council of India on the problem of adulteration; and

(b) if so, the suggestions made in the report and the decision taken on them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) : (a) Yes.

(b) In the survey report of Consumer Council of India the following suggestions have been made:—

1. Sub-standard food should be precisely defined in the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act.
2. The consumer should be made conscious of quality.
3. The Act should be unformly and effectively enforced in the States.
4. All food items should be sold compulsorily in packed and sealed tins and packages.
5. Sample should be divided into 4 parts instead of 3.
6. Artificial products which are substitutes for real food-stuffs should be brought within the ambit of the Act.
7. A representative of the Consumer Council of India should be taken on High Powered Committee of Experts.

The action taken is shown below:—

1. An amendment to differentiate between sub-standard and adulterated food is under the consideration of Government.
2. Action is being taken to make the consumers conscious of the quality of the food through publicity by the State Governments.
3. The State/Union Territory Governments have been requested from time to time for effective implementation of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act.
4. The Sale of food items compulsorily in packed and sealed containers has been considered, but could not be found feasible.
5. The necessary amendment to divide a sample into 4 portions instead of 3 is under the consideration of Government.
6. The artificial products as substitute for real food-stuffs are already covered under the present Prevention of Food Adulteration Act.
7. The Consumer Council of India is a member of the Group constituted under the Chairmanship of Deputy Minister of Health and Family Planning. The Council is also a member of the Act and Rules Sub-committee of the Central Committee for Food Standards.

International Tamil Conference in Jaffna (Sri Lanka)

221. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR :

Will the Minister of EXTERNA AFFAIR be pleased to state:

(a) whether an International Tamil Conference was held in Jaffna (Sri Lanka) recently;

(b) the names of the delegates who attended from India;

(c) whether ten persons were killed in police firing during the Conference; and

(d) whether any enquiry has been ordered by Sri Lanka Government into the incident of firing and if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. An International Tamil Conference was held in Jaffna from January 3 to 9, 1974.

(b) According to our information the following delegates from India participated in the International Tamil Conference in Jaffna :

1. Dr. V. R. Balasubramanian.
2. Shri Era Ganesan
3. Rev. Prof. Rajamanickm.
4. Dr. Mahalingam Sala.
5. Mrs. Mahalingam Sala.
6. Prof. Naina Mohammed
7. Shri Pulavar Rasu.
8. Dr. R. K. Seth.
9. Prof. Shanmugbam Pillai
10. Shri Shanmugam.
11. Mrs. Komudi Shanmugam.
12. Professor Mrs. Vasuki, Miranda House, Delhi.

(c) and (d). We understand that no incident occurred during the period of the Conference. However, after the end of the Conference on January 9, a public meeting was held on January 10. At this meeting the large crowd became somewhat restive and while police measures were being taken to prevent any incident, a high-tension cable collapsed. This and the attendant stampede resulted in the death of 7 persons and injuries to some 20 persons A magisterial inquiry into the death of 7 persons has been ordered by the Sri Lanka Government. The inquiry has not yet been concluded.

Demand of Tractors

222. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VARMA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have estimated the present demand of tractors in the country;

(b) the total installed capacity for tractors during the year 1973; and

(c) how far the demand is likely to be met in the near future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) According to a study made by the National Council of Applied Economic Research, the present annual demand for tractors is estimated to be 38,000 to 40,000 Nos.

(b) 35,000 Nos.

(c) The likely demand in the next few years will be adequately met by indigenous production.

Report by Mahajan Committee regarding NCC

223. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA :

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Mahajan Committee set up in December, 1972 to evaluate the functioning of National Cadet Corps has since submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the same?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main recommendations of the Committee are briefly as under :—

1. The NCC should continue as a separate organisaton besides National Service Scheme and National Sports Organisation.
2. Enrolment of cadets should be voluntary and selective. The strength of Senior Division should be reduced from the present about 6 lakhs to 4 lakhs so that this Division be more selective and subject to more intensive training. The strength of Girls Division should, however, be slightly increased and the strength of the Junior Division be maintained at the present strength.

3. The Heads of Institutions (Principals and Headmasters) should associate themselves more closely with the NCC activities. Attendance at any activity with the NCC should count towards academic attendance.

4. Whole-time NCC Commissioned Officers should be slowly disbanded. Only selected regular service officers should be posted to NCC. Suitable Lecturers, with at least 3 years standing will be selected for grant of part-time Commission and given intensive training before Commissioning. The officers should retire after 15 years of service or on attaining 45 years of age whichever is earlier.

5. The training programme should be more intensive and realistic. It should be generally restricted to two years.

6. In view of the rising prices, the camp allowance should be raised so that the cadets can be given adequate and nourishing food.

7. The academic instructions could be compressed within five days a week in the educational institutions. The sixth day of week could be utilised for imparting NCC training. The day may be called "Field Day". This "Field Day" can commence with patriotic training for an hour, followed by separate training for NCC. National Service Scheme and National Sports Organisation.

8. A copy of the report is being placed on the Table of the House.

Increase in Unemployment

224. SHRI B. N. REDDY : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the numbers of unemployed on the live registers of Employment Exchanges in the country increased to 8,79,000 in August 1973 as compared to 7,88,600 the previous month; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to arrest the growing unemployment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOBIND VERMA) : (a) The number of job-seekers on the live register of Employment Exchanges in the country was 80,79,063 in August, 1973 as compared to 78,86,186 in the previous month.

(b) Government have been making all possible efforts to provide increasing number of employment opportunities to the unemployed. In addition to the creation of employment opportunities through normal development programmes, several special schemes for employment generation have been initiated in the last three years. A crash scheme for rural employment was launched in April, 1971 to provide employment for 10 months in a year to 1,000 persons in each district. Subsequently, the schemes for providing employment to the educated unemployed including schemes for improvement of the quality of primary education, financial assistance to small entrepreneurs, etc. were initiated in 1971-72 In 1972-73 another special Employment Programme was initiated to provide increasing employment opportunities to educated and other unemployed persons. In 1973-74, a Half-a-Million Jobs—Programme was initiated with an outlay of Rs. 100 crores In the schemes under this programme as also those initiated in the earlier years, increasing emphasis is being laid simultaneously on promotion of self-employment, development of entrepreneurship and training for employment, etc.

Eligibility to employer's share of E. P. F. contribution

225. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether an employee covered by the Employees Provident Fund Scheme gets the full payment of Employer's share of contribution only after 15 years of membership

in contrast to 9 years in exempted establishments and elsewhere; and

(b) if so, whether Government intend to bring at par the members of the Employees Provident Fund Scheme and others?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : The Provident Fund Authorities have reported as under:—

(a) An employee covered by the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952 gets full payment of employer's share of contributions irrespective of the period of membership in the cases specified in paragraph 69(1) of the Scheme which include cases of retirement after attaining the age of 55 years, permanent and total invalidation, migration for permanent settlement abroad and retrenchment. In the remaining types of cases covered by paragraph 69(2) of the Scheme, which include cases of discharge without payment of retrenchment compensation under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, full payment of employer's share is made if the member has completed 15 years of membership of the Fund. In the exempted establishments, the said period varies from establishment to establishment.

(b) No.

Reserve and Forfeiture Account of E.P.F. Scheme

226. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of the fund of the Reserve and Forfeiture Account of the Employees Provident Fund scheme; and

(b) the nature of investment of this fund?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): The Provident Fund Authorities have intimated as under:—

(a) Rs. 867.13 lakhs as on 30-9-1973.

(b) This is a proforma account and forms a part of the "Provident Fund Account", the moneys belonging to which are invested in securities in accordance with the pattern of investment approved by the Central Government from time to time. There is no separate investment of the amounts credited to the Reserve and Forfeiture account.

Manufacture of Lambretta Scooters by Scooters India Ltd., Lucknow

227. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the time by which Lambretta Scooters will be put in the market by the Scooters India Limited, Lucknow; and

(b) the approximate on-the-road sale price thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY: (a) October, 1974.

(b) The ex-factory retail selling price of the Scooter will be worked out on the basis of actual production costs which will be known by July 1974.

Fall in Birth rate of Hindu Community

228. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the birth rate of Hindu Community has been falling considerably as compared to other communities ; and

(b) if so, the birth rate of Hindus and other communities of the country during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI BASAPPA) : (a) and (b). No systematic study as so far been carried out in the country to find out birth rate for different communities. It is, therefore, not possible to say that the birth rate of Hindu Community has been declining faster than those of other communities.

Production of Ground-to-Air Missiles in Pakistan with Chinese Collaboration

229. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK :
SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether China has decided to collaborate in the production of ground-to-air missiles in Pakistan; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) and (b). Government have seen Press reports in this regard but do not yet have authentic information to corroborate them. All related developments in Pakistan are taken into consideration while reviewing our defence plans.

Retrenchment in Times of India group of Industries

230. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that 450 employees of the Times of India Group of Industries have been retrenched recently;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore; and

(c) whether Government propose to provide them any alternative jobs and if note, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and it will be placed on the Table of the House.

Increase in Wage Bills in Coal Mines

231. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK :
SHRI S. N. MISRA .

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the percentage of increase in wage bills in coal mines excluding that of the officers as on the 31st December, 1971, 31st December, 1972 and 31st December, 1973?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) : The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Deaths due to lack of emergency medical facilities in hospitals of Delhi

232. SHRI M. SUDARSANAM :
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the junior doctors in Public Hospitals in Delhi went on strike;

(b) if so, the number of deaths which occurred due to lack of emergency medical facilities; and

(c) whether any compensation will be paid by Government to the families of the deceased persons ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) The interns, House Surgeons, Post-Graduate students and Registrars in Delhi hospitals went on strike from the midnight of 31-12-1973.

(b) Emergency services have continued to be provided satisfactorily without any

interruption and there have been no deaths due to lack of them.

(c) Does not arise.

Sale of tickets for Republic Day Parade and Beating Retreat Ceremony

233. SHRI M. SUDARSANAM:
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether tickets were sold to the public to witness the Republic Day Parade and Beating Retreat Ceremony this year;

(b) if so, the reasons that motivated such a decision; and

(c) the number of tickets sold in different series and the amount collected therefrom separately and the amount spent on the celebrations ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The seating enclosures on the Rajpath used to be available not only to the persons entitled to cards but also to persons who could obtain cards as guests or friends of the entitled category. This practice was undemocratic since the common people could not get into the seating enclosures excepting, those who could manage to obtain cards through important persons. It was, therefore, decided to throw open to the public, through tickets, the number of seats not required for the duly entitled and invited categories.

Republic Day Parade—1974

Denomination of Tickets	No. of tickets sold in each denomination	Amount realised
1	2	3
Rs.	tickets	Rs.
2	4028	8,056.00
5	4119	20,595.00
10	1746	17,460.00
20	1674	31,480.00
100	637	63,700.00
Total .		1,41,291 00

Concessional tickets at half rates (issued at the rate of two tickets per head to such Government employees, including Public Sector Undertakings, as were not entitled to invitation Cards)

Rs.	tickets	Rs.
2	518	518.00
5	1014	2,535.00
10	536	2,680.00
20	189	1,890.00
Total .		7,623.00
Grand Total		1,48,914.00

Beating Retreat Show on 28th January, 1974

Rs.	tickets	Rs.
1	1533	1,533.00
3	1442	4,326.00
5	3343	16,715.00
Total .		22.574,00

Concessional tickets at half rates (issued at the rate of two tickets per head to such Government employees, including Public Sector Undertakings, as were not entitled to Invitation Cards).

1	2	3
Rs.	tickets	Rs.
1	525	262.50
3	569	853.50
5	616	1540.00
	Total	2,656.00
	Grand Total	25,230.00

Compilation of accounts relating to expenditure incurred on this year's Republic Day Celebrations is not yet complete

Setting up of a Medical Education Commission

234. SHRI M. SUDARASANAM:
SHRI C JANARDHANAN:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have decided to set up a Medical Education Commission to look into the entire problem of medical education on national level; and

(b) if so, the composition of the Commission, its terms of reference and the tentative date by which it will be set up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) and (b). The question regarding setting up of a Medical Education Commission is under active consideration of the Government.

Resumption of trade, travel, communication and cultural exchanges with Pakistan

235. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India had renewed offer in January, 1974 to Pakistan for talks aimed at resumption of trade, travel, communication and cultural exchanges;

(b) whether India had asked for certain clarifications and whether Pakistan agreed to the Indian proposals; and

(c) the steps being taken to improve the relations between the two countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) India had sent a message to Pakistan on 31st December, 1973, suggesting commencement of talks to implement the normalisation measures envisaged in paragraph 3 of the Simla Agreement.

(b) Pakistan's response dated 19th January was a limited one as it was suggested that talks should be confined to only resumption of postal, telegraphic, sea and land communications. The resumption of air links including overflights, which is also a part of this item under paragraph 3 of the Simla Agreement, was left out in Pakistan's reply. This omission was pointed out in India's rejoinder of 25th January when it was also suggested that in order to alleviate the hardship caused to thousands of persons on both sides, the item on resumption of travel facilities should also be taken up at the same time.

(c) Government is continuing its efforts to persuade Pakistan to take a more reasonable stand

France to set up Mirage Jet Factory in Pakistan

236. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether France has agreed to rebuild armed forces in Pakistan and has also decided to set up a Mirage Jet Factory in that country;

(b) whether in December, 1973 when India took up this question France had denied this;

(c) whether Indian delegation headed by Shri Haksar went to France in December last and had discussions with the French Government in this regard and if so, the outcome thereof; and

(d) the reaction of Government on this decision of France?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). According to Government's information, France has been selling some arms to Pakistan on strictly commercial terms, but has not so far entered into any agreement to build a Mirage factory in Pakistan.

(c) The Indian delegation which visited Paris in December, 1973, went to attend an Indo-French colloquium, and not to hold discussions on this matter with the French Government.

(d) The position of the Government of India has been made known to the French Government that any accretion of Pakistan's military strength will adversely affect the process of normalization in the subcontinent.

Reorganisation of coal industry

237. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister had assured that Government were considering reorganisation of coal industry in the country; and

(b) if so, when the final decision in this regard is likely to be taken and the main features of the reorganisation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). The Government have already taken steps to reorganise the coal industry in the country. With the nationalisation of the coking coal mines in 1972 and non-coking coal mines in 1973 all coal mines in the country, except the captive mines of the private steel plants are under Government control and management, which is facilitating coordinated action for the development of the entire coal industry. Some of the main features of the re-organisation of the coal industry are:—

(1) Amalgamation of the smaller units both in Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. and Coal Mines Authority Ltd. and grouping of the coal mines into Areas and Divisions on a rational basis, which would facilitate proper management supervision and control of the mines.

(2) Preparation of project reports for the reorganised mines in Jharia of Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. and for the mines of Coal Mines Authority Ltd. by the Central Mine Planning and Design Institute.

(3) Reorganisation of the surface transport arrangements including centralisation of loading, increase in rake loading etc.

(4) Application of improved methods and techniques in the taken over mines with marginal investments.

(5) Intensification of prospecting and drilling to prove reserves and secure additional geological data.

(6) Standardisation of the equipments required for the coal industry.

Agreement regarding persons of Indian origin in Sri Lanka

238 SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI V. MAYAVAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Sri Lanka have reached an agreement on the future of 150,000 Stateless persons of Indian origin not covered by the 1964 Srimavo-Shastri Pact on the Indian nationals;

(b) if so, the main features of the Agreement; and

(c) when it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). I am laying on the Table of the House copies of the letters exchanged between the Prime Ministers of Sri Lanka and India which constitute the Agreement on this question and detail the terms of its

implementation. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6159/74].

Supply of Radar equipments to India by U.S. Companies

239. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.S. has recently removed the ban it imposed in 1971 on Private U.S. Companies selling $ 19-million radar equipments to India; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) (b). The U. S. export embargo on military items was relaxed in respect of non-lethal items in March, 1973. This relaxation covers *inter alia* revival of the credit facilities totalling $ 18 9 million for setting up of a Tropo Scatter Communication System in India.

Land grab by influential persons in Delhi

240. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether land belonging to the Custodian of the Evacuee Property, Ministry of Rehabilitation, is alleged to have been grabbed by influential persons and property dealers including Municipal and Metropolitan councillors of the Union Territory of Delhi;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter; and

(c) the names, description and addresses of persons who have occupied the land belonging to the Custodian of the Evacuee Property in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) Yes, Sir. Certain allegations to this effect have been made.

(b) and (c). Information in this regard is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as early as possible.

U.S. Policy towards India

241. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.S. Policy towards India has changed recently; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof and the main factors contributing to this change?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). There are indications of change in U.S Policy towards India as compared with the policy followed by U S. Government during the 1971 crisis. The indications are provided in the statements made by the U S. Secretary of State and in the recent rupee settlement, which reflect a better understanding on the part of the U S The main factor contributing to this change is a desire on the part of both India and the United States to improve relations between the two countries on the basis of equality, reciprocity and mutual interests

Manufacture of Small Car by Maruti and Company, Haryana

242 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) the progress so far made in the small car project of Maruti and Company, Haryana and when commercial production of the proposed small car is expected to be started;

(b) what will be the price of the car;

(c) the total expenditure incurred to-date under each head, in connection with the Maruti Car Project, and

(d) whether the period of Letter of Intent has been extended and if so, the particulars thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). A prototype of the Car has been developed by

M/s. Maruti Ltd. and sent to the Vehicles Research and Development Establishment, Ahmednagar for tests. Performance trials of the prototype are in progress. It is not possibly to say at this stage when Commercial production will start because the company will be allowed to start commercial Production only after the prototype is certified to be roadworthy after completion of the tests. No indication of the selling price of the car can also be given at this stage.

(c) It is not customary for Government to ask projects in the private sector to furnish statements of expenditure incurred from time to time on the projects.

(d) The validity period of the letter of intent has been extended upto the 30th June, 1974 to cover the period during which the prototype car will be undergoing tests by the VRDE, Ahmednagar.

Shortage of Steel in Kerala

243 SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is at present an acute shortage of steel in the State of Kerala and this has affected the progress of road and irrigation works to a large extent; and

(b) if so, the steps Government are taking to augment the supply of steel to Kerala?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b) Under the present system of distribution, there is no State-wise allocation. Demand for Iron and Steel is in excess of availability in respect of several categories and it is possible that works in Kerala as well as other parts of the country may be affected to some extent. Despatches from the main steel plants are regulated by the Steel Priority Committee, after taking into account the end use for which steel is required, availability and the competing demands. Categories in short supply are also allowed for imports under the provisions of the existing policy.

Various steps have also been taken to increase the availability of steel. These include efforts to step up production by technological improvements; better industrial relations; provision of balancing facilities at the steel plants; programmes of capital repairs and renovations aimed at better equipment availability; regulation of exports; a liberal import policy, particularly in respect of categories in short supply; and streamlining of the system of distribution.

Confirmation of temporary workers in coffee and tea estates in Kerala

244. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of permanent and temporary workers in various coffee and tea estates in the State of Kerala;

(b) the period of service after which the temporary employees are made permanent;

(c) whether the workers have not been made permanent even after rendering a service of 15 years; and

(d) if so, the action proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (d) The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Registered educated unemployed S.C. and S.T.

245. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of educated unemployed Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, men and women separately, registered with Employment Exchanges in the country till January, 1974; and

(b) the number of educated unemployed Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe, men and women, provided with employment during the year 1973 and its percentage to the total jobs provided during that year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). Available information is given in the statement attached.

Statement

(a) & (b) :

Category	Number of Job-Seekers*				Columns (4) & (5) as percentage to total placements effected in respect of educated job-seekers (all categories)	
	On Live Register as on 30-6-1973		Placed in Employment during January-June 1973			
	Men	Women	Men	women	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Educated Scheduled Castes (Matriculates and above)	2,34,732	23,429	11,630	1,266	13 5	6 ?
2. Educated Scheduled Tribes (Matriculates & above)	38,086	4,087	1 940	157	2 3	0 8

1 *Excludes figures in respect of University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux except for two in Delhi.

2 All the job-seekers on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges are not necessarily unemployed

3 Information in respect of educated Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes job-seekers are collected at half-yearly intervals ending June and December of each year. The information for December, 1973 is not yet available

Visit by President of Yugoslavia

246 SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN

SHRI P G MAVALANKAR:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Yugoslav President, Marshal Tito visited India in January this year; and

(b) if so, the nature of the discussions held and the decisions arrived at?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The discussions covered bilateral matters as well as international questions of common interest A copy of the Joint Communique issued at the end of the visit is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-6160/74].

Strike by nurses of Delhi Hospitals

247 DR. RANEN SEN:

SHRI CHANDRA BHAL MANI TIWARI

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a strike by nurses of Delhi Hospitals recently and that

large number of nurses has been arrested and dismissed from services; and

(b) if so, the demands of the nurses and the steps taken to settle the strike?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) Yes, but no nurse was arrested during the strike period *i.e.* 14-1-1974 to 19-1-1974. Nurses on temporary appointment were issued notices of termination and a few permanent nurses were suspended.

(b) A statement giving the information required is attached.

Statement

Demands of the Nurses	Action taken thereon
1. Increase in Washing Allowance . .	The washing allowance at increased rates had already been sanctioned and this point is settled.
2. Date of Implementation of the increased washing allowance as 1-8-73	This has been agreed to and necessary orders issued.
3. Increase in the Uniform Allowance for all the nursing staff	Necessary action has been initiated for taking up the matter with the appropriate authority for approval.
4. Allotment of residential accommodation on priority basis and grant of House rent allowance to single nurses who are allowed to stay outside the hospital premises	The matter has been taken up with the Ministry of Works and Housing. Regarding the question of payment of house rent allowance to single nurses who are allowed to stay outside the hospital premises under special circumstances, it has been agreed to, in principle, that they should also be made eligible for house rent allowance.
5. Transport facilities	The matter has already been taken up With the Delhi Transport Corporation authorities.

The demands were considered in a meeting taken by the Deputy Minister for Health on 18-1-1974, with the representatives of the Delhi Nurses Association and the Trained Nurses Association of India, and the strike was called off.

Indo-Iran talks

248. SHRI RANEN SEN:

SHRI CHANDRA BHAL MANI TIWARI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether talks on various matters took place between India and Iran recently; and

(b) if so, the subjects discussed and the result of the talks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Foreign Minister of Iran visited India in December 1973. The Economy Minister of Iran came to Delhi in January this year for the Fourth Session of the Indo-Iran Joint Commission for Economic, Trade and Technical Cooperation.

(b) During these visits discussions were held on matters of common interest such

as the peaceful settlement of problems on the Indian sub-continent, preserving the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace, the West Asia problem and Indo-Iran bilateral relations including economic and technical collaboration.

As a result of these friendly discussions, the two sides have gained a clearer appreciation of each other's views, while in the economic and cultural fields steps are being taken to intensify cooperation between the two countries.

The Foreign Minister is at present in Tehran to attend the second round of the last meeting of the Indo-Iran Joint Commission.

U.S. decision to increase ships in Indian Ocean

249. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made their resentment known to U.S. administration over the latter's decision to increase the number of 'patrol ships' in the Indian Ocean; and

(b) if so, the gist thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). Foreign Minister made a statement in this House on the 12th November expressing concern at the announcement of the US regarding the despatch of a naval task force into the Indian Ocean. At the recent announcement of the US and the UK on the expansion of military facilities in Diego Garcia, Government have again expressed our grave concern to these two countries. In Government's view such military escalation in the Indian Ocean will exacerbate tensions and rivalries and prevent the realisation of the Indian Ocean remaining an area of peace and tranquility.

Re-employment of Employees after take-over of Alcock and Ashdown Company

250. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether in terms of the provisions of the Bill adopted by the Parliament regarding the acquisition of the Alcock and Ashdown Company, all the employees of the company will be re-employed after take-over without any exception; and

(b) if so, the number of such employees?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise. However at the time when the Company closed down its operations, it had on its rolls 1441 employees at Bombay and 149 at Bhavnagar.

Irregularities in E.P.F. by Laxmi Ratan Cotton Mill, Kanpur

251 PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been considerable mismanagement and grave irregularities regarding depositing appropriate amount in the provident fund account of the workers by the Laxmi Ratan Cotton Mill at Kanpur;

(b) whether in view of these irregularities and mismanagement, the State Government of Uttar Pradesh has been advised to take over the mill; and

(c) if so, the reaction of State Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). The Provident Fund Authorities have reported that the information is not readily available and is being collected. It will be laid on the Table of Sabha in due course.

Forty-eight hour Nation-wide strike by Junior Doctors

252. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a forty-eight hour nation-wide strike by junior doctors in support of the demands of their colleagues in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to the demands focussed by the nation-wide strike of the Junior Doctors?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) : (a) The junior doctors in Chandigarh, Goa, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Maharashtra, Kerala, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Delhi, are reported to have gone on strike betwen 28th and 30th January, 1974 for two days.

(b) The action taken by the Government *vis-a-vis* the demands of the Junior Doctors in Delhi was detailed in the statement made by the Minister of Health and Family Planning in the Sabha on the 19th February, 1974. As regards demands of junior doctors in other places, the matter is for the consideration of the respective State Governments.

Increase in unemployed people in age-group of 21-26

253. SHRI B. S. BHAURA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the registration of unemployed youth in the age group 21-26 has gone up in the last three years;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof; and

(c) the State-wise number thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) to (c). Information in respect of job-seekers in the age-group 21-26 is not separately available. Available information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in library. See* No. LT-6161/74].

Recognition of S. S. Medical College, Rewa, by Indian Medical Council

254. SHRI B. S. BHAURA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Medical Council has given recognition to the S. S. Medical College, Rewa (Madhya Pradesh) even though for the last three years there have been no professors in major subjects like medicine, obstetrics and gynaecology;

(b) whether out of 104 posts in the college, 35 are vacant;

(c) if so, the particulars thereof;

(d) the steps being taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) : (a) to (d) The S. S. Medical College, Rewa, is affiliated to the A. P. Singh University The college was inspected by the Medical Council of India during January, 1968. At the time of inspection, the major departments of Medicine, Surgery and Obstetrics and Gynaecology were headed by Professors with adequate qualifications and teaching experience and had sufficient other teaching staff. The M. B. B. S. degree awarded by the A. P. Singh University in respect of the students trained at the said college was recognised under Indian Medical Council Act, 1956, keeping in view the teaching and other facilities existing in 1968. The college was again inspected during April, 1973, for the purpose of continuance of recognition of the above degree. The inspection report reveals that some of the posts are lying vacant. The exact number is not indicated. A copy of

the inspection report has been forwarded by the Council to the University for comments and the matter will be further considered by it on receiving the comments from the University.

Non-Deposit of E. P. F. Contributions of teachers under Delhi Municipal Corporation

255. SHRI B. S. BHAURA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Provident Fund collections from Teachers working under Delhi Municipal Corporation have not been deposited with the Provident Fund Commissioner; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to see that these amounts lying with Delhi Municipal Corporation are deposited with Provident Fund Authorities and kept in proper accounts ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : The Provident Fund Authorities have initimated as under :

(a) No, as the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 are not applicable at present to educational institutions.

(b) Does not arise.

Clearance of Pakistani Nationals from Bangladesh

256. SHRI B. S. BHAURA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sent any communication to Pakistan emphasizing the expeditious clearance of Pakistani nationals in Bangladesh to be repatriated to Pakistan ;

(b) if so, the reaction of Pakistan ; and

(c) the number of Pakistani nationals so far repatriated from Bangladesh and those yet to be cleared ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Following the Indo-Bangladesh review of the progress of three-way repatriation under the Delhi Agreement, a communication was sent to Pakistan on 15th January, 1974 urging her to speed up clearance of its nationals in Bangladesh so that the overall process of three-way repatriation could be expedited.

(b) Pakistan has been denying that the rate of clearance for its nationals in Bangladesh is slow. However, the comparative figures of repatriation in the three-way process speak for themselves.

(c) Under the Delhi Agreement upto 10th February, 1974 the number of Pakistani nationals repatriated from Bangladesh was 51,021.

Committee to go INTC various agreements between India and U.S.S.R.

257. SHRI ERA SEZHIYAN :
SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India and U.S.S.R. have entered into various agreements to promote ties between the two countries as a result of the recent visit by Mr. Brezhnev ;

(b) whether Government are considering the appointment of a Committee to go into the details of such matters ; and

(c) if so, the composition of the Committee and the time by which it will start functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

Apart from the Joint Indo-Soviet Declaration, the following Agreements were concluded during General Secretary

Mr. L. I. Brezhnev's visit to India, on November 29, 1973 :—

(i) Agreement on further development of Economic and Trade Cooperation between India and the USSR;

(ii) Agreement on Cooperation between the Planning Commission of India and the State Planning Committee of the USSR; and

(iii) The Indo-Soviet Consular Convention.

(b) and (c). The Indo-Soviet Joint Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation is responsible for the implementation of various economic agreements between the Government of India and the Government of the USSR. The Agreement on setting up of this Joint Commission had been signed in Moscow on September 19, 1972. The first meeting of the Indo-Soviet Joint Commission was held in New Delhi between February 8 and 19, 1973. The Minister of Planning is the Co-Chairman of the Joint Commission on the Indian side, while the Chairman of the State Committee of the USSR Council of Ministers for External Economic Relations is the Co-Chairman on the Soviet side. Senior Indian and Soviet officials who deal with Indo-Soviet economic projects and trade relations are members of the Joint Commission; and their particulars are as per the statement attached.

Statement

Particulars of the members of the Indo-Soviet Joint Commission

On the Indian Side :

1.	Shri D. P. Dhar, Minister of Planning	Chairman
2	Shri B. D. Pande, Cabinet Secretary	Member
3.	Shri M. G. Kaul, Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs	Member
4.	Shri Y. T. Shah, Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Trade	Member
5.	Shri M. G. K. Menon, Secretary Department of Electronics	Member
6	Dr. S. Dhawan, Secretary, Department of Space	Member
7.	Dr. R. Ramanna, Member, National Committee on Science and Technology	Member
8.	Shri B. K. Sanyal, Additional Secretary (ED), Ministry of External Affairs	Member

On the Soviet Side :

1.	Mr. S. A. Skachkov, Chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations	Chairman
2.	Mr. L. N. Efremov, Vice-Chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology	Vice-Chairman
3.	Mr. I. T. Grishin, Deputy Minister for Foreign Trade	Member
4.	Mr. N. S. Erofeev, Deputy Minister for Oil Industry	Member
5.	Mr. E. S. Matveev, Deputy Minister for Heavy, Power and Transport Engineering Industry	Member
6.	Mr. V. A. Sergeev, Vice-Chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations	Member
7.	M. A. I. Slivinsky, Deputy Minister for Ferrous Metal Industry	Member
8.	Mr. V. B. Spandarajan, Member of the State Planning Committee Chief for Foreign Trade Department	Member

Implementation of Family Planning Programme

258. SHRI SEZHIYAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made during the years 1972-73 and 1973-74 in the implementation of the Family Planning Programme, State-wise ; and

(b) whether there is any noticeable lowering of birth rate in the country as a result thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJI BASAPPA) : (a) Two statements showing progress made in the (i) establishment of service centres and (ii) acceptance of Family Planning methods during the years 1972-73 and 1973-74 (April to November, 1973) are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6162/174]

(b) Yes, as a result of births averted due to the Family Planning efforts, the national birth rate is estimated to have come down from 41.7 per thousand population in 1961 to 36.5 per thousand population in 1972-73.

Singrauli Coal Mines

259. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the annual yield of coal from the Singrauli Coal Mines for the last two years ending 31st December, 1973;

(b) what shall be the expected annual yield of these coal fields in the year 1978;

(c) the other new units proposed to be started in that area to achieve the target set for 1978 ; and the time by when the above units will start producing coal ; and

(d) whether the National Coal Development Corporation proposes to import heavy mining machinery to start these units ; and if so, whether indegenous machines are not available ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) : (a) 1972—1.48 million tonnes. 1973—1.67 million tonnes.

(b) The expected production from Singrauli Coal Mines by 1978-79 (*i.e.* by the end of Fifth Five Year Plan) is 7 30 million tonnes.

(c) The information is given in the following table :

Name of the new mine	Year when production will start
Singrauli-I (Jayant)	1975-76
Bina	1976-77
Singrauli-III	1977-78
Singrauli-IV	1978-79

(d) The indigenous machinery will be made use of to the extent available It might be necessary to import machinery which is not available in the country

Large scale build-up of military hardware in Pakistan with foreign co-operation

260. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH . SHRI P. M. MEHTA .

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a pact between France and Pakistan regarding arms;

(b) if so, the names of other countries which have extended their co-operation for large scale build-up of military hardware in Pakistan ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (c). Government are not aware of any pact between France and Pakistan regarding arms supply. Pakistan is known to have received military hardware from a number of countries

including China, the U.S.A., France and some West Asian countries. The impact of such supplies on our security and defence preparedness is always under review.

Availability of Coal in Delhi

261. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH : SHRI CHANDRA BHAL MANI TIWARI :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have announced any increase in the excise duties on coal during the last four months in Delhi resulting in increase in price of coal and if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(b) the steps Government have taken to make coal available in the Capital ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) A co-ordinated effort is being made by the coal producing units to increase coal production and by the railways to move as much coal as possible to various industries in the country including Delhi.

Expert committee to evolve a scheme for Gratuity Fund

262. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether a six-man Expert Committee has been constituted to evolve a scheme for the creation of a gratuity fund for employees working in different sectors of economy; and

(b) if so, the main points of the report in case it is submitted and the decision taken on it ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) The Committee consists of 6 members excluding the Chairman and Secretary.

(b) The Committee has not yet submitted its report.

Steps to popularise NCC

263. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry is aware that sufficient care to popularise the NCC has not been taken for the last three years; and

(b) whether NCC Senior Division Wing can be treated as Army Recruiting Unit in the final year degree course colleges or post-graduate courses among tahe interested youth ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) and (b) Efforts have always been made to popularise the NCC. The whole scheme has recently been reviewed by a high-level Committee under the chairmanship of Dr. G. S. Mahajani ; the Committee has just submitted a Report. It is not possible to treat the NCC as a recruiting unit but trained NCC Cadets do have an advantage while competing for entry into the Armed Forces. Further, the Army, Navy and Air Force reserve certain number of seats for NCC Cadets who have passed 'C' Certificate examination.

Defence item manufacturing units

264. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) how many ordnance factories or defence item manufacturing units are functioning at the moment in India·

(b) whether any public undertaking, other than ordnance factories is producing major defence items; and

(c) if so, whether those units can be treated absolutely as ordnance units or defence production units under this Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) The total number of factories which are at present producing Defence items and under the administrative control of the Ministry of Defence is 40. This also includes 8 Public Sector Undertakings. In addition, one more Defence Public Sector Undertaking, *viz*. Mishra Dhatu Nigam Ltd., which will be concerned with the manufacture of special metals and super alloys, has also been set up.

(b) and (c) Besides the Ordnance Factories and the 8 Defence Public Sector Undertakings, some major Defence items are also being produced in a few other public Sector Undertakings. It is, however, not possible to treat all such Public Sector Undertakings absolutely as Ordnance units or Defence Production units under the administrative control of the Ministry of Defence, as the bulk of their production is for civil requirements and the units are under the administrative control of other Ministries of Government.

Chinese arms supply to Pakistan

265. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware about the recent talks of arms supply by China to Pakistan :

(b) whether the Chinese comment in Islamabad about Kashmir is against the policy of peace in the Indian Sub-continent; and

(c) if so, the specific steps taken by Government in this regard through UNO or with Pakistan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. Government have seen various reports on the subject.

(b) and (c). Government have seen reports of a statement made by the leader of the Chinese Military Goodwill Delegation which recently visited Islamabad in which there is a reference to Kashmir Both India and Pakistan are committed under the Simla Agreement to resolve all outstanding problems through peaceful bilateral negotiations and in the interests of restoring peace and stability to the sub-continent Naturally any statement in contradiction to the provision of the Simla Agreement comes in the way of the realization of the objectives of the agreement. This position of the Government has been reiterated to all parties concerned

Setting up of a cell for National wage Policy

266 SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA .

SHRI P G MAVALANKAR :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under the consideration of Government for setting up a cell to chalk out a National Wage Policy in the country;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof; and

(c) the time by which the proposal would be implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) to (c) A Wage Cell has been recently set up in the Ministry of Labour for the collection and analysis of wage data and other allied matters, which would be useful in the assessment and formulation of policies

Coal Production during 1974-75

267. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to step up the coal production in the country during the year 1974-75;

(b) if so, the extent to which the coal production would be more during this period than the production of last two years; and

(c) the extent to which such a production would ease the supply of coal to the consumers particularly for domestic use?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). It is proposed to increase the production in 1974-75 to 95 million tonnes, which would be 18.6 million tonnes more than the production of 76.40 million tonnes (provisional) achieved in 1972-73 and about 16 million tonnes more than the production of 79 million tonnes expected to be achieved in the current year.

(c) Subject to availability of adequate transport for the movement of coal produced at the above targetted level, it is expected that the supply position would ease considerably, including for domestic use.

Relaxation of standard in food-stuffs

268. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether relaxation of standards in some food-stuffs has been made;

(b) if so, in what items of food this relaxation has been made; and

(c) whether this is going to be hazardous to the health of public at large?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) and (b) The standards of food articles are revised by Government in consultation with the Central Committee for Food Standards as and when necessary. Some of the cases in which the standards were relaxed on the advice of this Committee, which is a Statutory Technical Expert Body, are indicated below:—

(1) In the case of cows mild, the minimum percentage of Solids-Not-Fat was reduced from 8.5 per cent to 8.3.

(2) In the case of edible common salt, the percentage of sodium chloride content was reduced from 96 per cent to 92 per cent.

(3) In the case of Bajra (pearl-millet) an allowance of a maximum of 0.05 per cent ergot affected grains was given.

(c) The relaxations mentioned above do not involve any health hazard.

Indian immigrants drowned off Dubai

269. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :

SHRI SHANKAR DAYAL SINGH :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Indians from Kerala State were allowed to go abroad without passports with the result that a number of them died on the coast of Dubai on December 10, 1973;

(b) whether any enquiry has been made into the incident; and

(c) if so, with what result?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) The facts as known to the Government are:

(i) that a number of Indians and probably some non-Indians illegally reached Sharjah in December last in a boat, without any travel documents;

(ii) that they were deported in a launch by the Government of the Union of Arab Emirates' authorities;

(iii) that the launch capsized off the coast of Sharjah; and

(iv) that about 46 Indians and 3 non-Indians are believed to have been drowned, the others have been rescued.

(b) and (c). Our Mission in the area has been in touch with the U.A.E. authorities ever since the incident took place, and investigations are being conducted.

हिन्द महासागर में विभिन्न देशों के जहाजी बेड़े

270. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह :** क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिन्द महासागर में इस समय किन-किन देशों के जहाजी बेड़े हैं ;

(ख) क्या भारत ने इस सम्बन्ध में उन देशों को विरोध पत्र भेजे हैं जिन के कारण हिन्द महासागर का क्षेत्र अशांति और चिन्ता का कारण बन गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनकी रूप रेखा क्या है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) तटवर्ती देशों के अतिरिक्त संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका, सोवियत समाजवादी गणतंत्र संघ, यू.के. और फ्रांस ही ऐसी बड़ी शक्तियां हैं जिनकी हिन्द महासागर में नौ-सैनिक उपस्थिति है।

(ख) और (ग) भारत सरकार ने आम वक्तव्यों के जरिये, सम्बद्ध देशों और साथ ही संयुक्त राष्ट्र में कार्यवाही करके हिन्द महासागर में नौसेना की उपस्थिति में वृद्धि पर लगातार चिन्ता व्यक्त की है क्योंकि, हमारे विचार से इससे इस क्षेत्र में तनाव और प्रतिद्वन्द्विता को बढ़ावा मिलेगा।

वर्ष 1973 में सरकारी क्षेत्र के कारखानों में हड़तालें तथा तालाबन्दी

271. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह :**

श्री पी. आर. शिनाय :

क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) श्रमिक विवादों एवं हड़तालों के कारण विगत वर्ष 1973 में सरकारी क्षेत्र के कितने कारखानों में तालाबन्दी हुई और कितने दिन हड़ताल रही ;

(ख) इस अवधि में इन विवादों के कारण सरकारी क्षेत्र के कितने श्रमिकों के विरुद्ध अनुशासनात्मक कार्यवाही की गई और कितनों को मुअत्तल किया गया ; और

(ग) तालाबन्दी और हड़तालों पर काबू पाने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा) : (क) से (ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है।

अभ्रक की खानों का बन्द हो जाना

272 **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह :** क्या इस्पात और खान मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय अभ्रक की कितनी खानें, राज्यवार, चालू स्थिति में हैं ;

(ख) अभ्रक की कितनी खानें किस-किस राज्य में बन्द पड़ी हैं तथा उनके बन्द होने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार संकट ग्रस्त खानों को फिर से चालू करने का है और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी विवरण क्या है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुबोध हंसदा) : (क) और (ख) जानकारी नीचे दी जा रही है :—

राज्य का नाम	1973 में उत्पादनरत अभ्रक खानें	1973 के दौरान अभ्रक की बंद खानें
आंध्र प्रदेश .	50	4
बिहार . .	218	33
राजस्थान . .	130	27
तमिलनाडु .	3	1
पश्चिम बंगाल .	2	1
	403	66

खानों के बन्द होने के कारण हैं निष्फल कार्य प्रणाली, बिजली की अनियमितताएं, मजदूरों की कमी, अलाभकर कार्य प्रणाली तथा मशीनरी एवं सामग्री की अधिक लागत।

(ग) सरकार ने अभ्रक खनिकों को अपनी खानों के विकास में धन लगाने में प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए, अभ्रक के न्यूनतम मूल्य बढ़ा दिए हैं। लेकिन इसके बावजूद नई खानों को शुरू करने तथा पुरानी अभ्रक खानों को विकसित व पुनः चालू करने के लिए पर्याप्त पूंजी का निवेश नहीं हो रहा है। इसे ध्यान में रखकर इन खानों को विकास में सहायता देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा अन्य उपायों पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

दिल्ली को कोयले की सप्लाई

273. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह** : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विगत छः महीनों में दिल्ली को कोयले की सप्लाई का मासिक ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ख) दिल्ली के लिये सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित कोयले का मूल्य क्या है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री सुबोध हंसदा) : (क) पिछले छः महीनों में संघ क्षेत्र, दिल्ली में कोयले/कोक की माहवार आवक की स्थिति नीचे दी गई है :—

(वैगन)

	माफ्ट कोक	हार्ड कोक	स्टीम कोल	स्लेक कोल
अगस्त 1973	919	93	270	150
सितम्बर 1973	1307	176	..	525
अक्तूबर 1973	922	90	54	525
नवम्बर 1973	1310	118½	261	75
दिसम्बर 1973	960	17	234	..
जनवरी 1974	1317	291	243	..

(ख) दिल्ली में कोयले का मूल्य दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा निर्धारित किया जाता है। दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा निर्धारित किये गए विभिन्न प्रकार के कोयले के अधिकतम खुदरा मूल्य इस प्रकार हैं :—

	रुपये
सॉफ्ट कोक	17.80 प्रति क्विंटल
हार्ड कोक	23.00 ,,
स्टीम कोल	14.50 ,,
स्लेक कोल	100.00 प्रति टन (थोक मूल्य)

Poor functioning of employment exchanges

274. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a survey conducted by the Indian Institute of Public Administration on the industrial labour market in the Ahmedabad Baroda region reveals poor functioning of employment exchanges in the country;

(b) if so, whether the survey report has stated that while most of the State Governments want appointments to private and public sector organisations to be routed through employment exchanges, due to their poor functioning the employment exchanges occupy the lowest position among sources of job information; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to make any suggestions in this regard to the State Governments after examining the survey report?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The survey reported to have been conducted by the Indian Institute of Public Administration has not been brought to the notice of the Government.

(c) Does not arise.

Progress of tripartite agreement between India, Bangladesh and Pakistan

275. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has since completed the repatriation of Pak POWs by now and the latest position obtaining in the matter;

(b) whether Bangladesh has informed that Pakistan is not repatriating the Bangalis in Pakistan according to the agreement reached in this regard between the three countries;

(c) whether India and Bangladesh had discussions in this regard in January 1974 and had asked Pakistan to implement the pact for further improvement of the relations and if so, the reaction of the Pakistan Government; and

(d) when the repatriation is likely to be completed in all respects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) India has upto 17th February 1974 repatriated 68,117 Pakistani POWs and civilian internees.

(b) and (c) India and Bangladesh had reviewed the progress of three-way repatriation under the Delhi Agreement in January 1974, and thereafter requested Pakistan to step up the clearance of Pakistani nationals from Bangladesh so that the process of three-way repatriation could be expedited. It is hoped that Pakistan will honour its commitment to receive back its nationals expeditiously under the Delhi Agreement.

(d) At the current rate, the process of three-way repatriation is likely to take another two to three months to complete.

Coal gas plants

276. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:
SHRI SARJOO PANDEY:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Government are considering the question of establishing coal gas plants all over the country;

(b) if so, the sites selected therefor; and

(c) the time by which the work is likely to be started, and the estimated cost for each plant ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to (c). The Planning Commission have set up a working group to make a techno-economic study for coal gasification including examination of alternative technologies and locations. Further details will be available after the report of the working group is received and feasibility studies made in the light of their recommendations.

Ban on re-sale of commercial vehicles

277. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have imposed a ban on the resale of all commercial vehicles for a period of two years from the date of purchase;

(b) whether a similar restriction already exists in the case of passenger cars; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the particulars regarding these commercial vehicles ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The restriction has been imposed in order to prevent speculative purchases by middlemen, with a view to profiteering, which have been reported to be prevalent in respect of some of the popular models

of commercial vehicles. The restriction applies to the under-mentioned models of commercial vehicles :—

(1) Hindustan/Bedford.

(2) Dodge/Fargo.

(3) TATA.

(4) Comet/Beaver/Hippo/Titan.

(5) Jeep Truck.

(6) Tempo Hanseat 3-wheeler.

(7) Viking 4-wheeler.

(8) Matador 4-wheeler.

(9) Standard 20.

Meet of neutral nations on oil crisis

278 SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any initiative has been taken by India, after the visits of the Prime Minister of Sri Lanka and President of Yugoslavia, to invite the neutral countries to solve the International problems like oil crisis; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). Government are in constant touch with other Governments, particularly those of friendly countries, on various international questions including the current ecoromic situation and the energy crisis. Discussions held during the recent visits of Prime Minister of Sri Lanka and the President of Yugoslavia also covered a review of the current economic situation. It was felt that a fresh initiative by non-aligned countries in regard to questions concerning economic relations and mutual economic co-operation was required in view of the current economic situation.

India has lent its support to the convening of the non-aligned Co-ordinating Committee in Algiers from March 19 to 21 as well as the Special Session of the UN General Assembly. These two meetings will devote their attention to current international problems.

Machinery to check alarming increase in manufacture of spurious Drugs in the Country

279. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the need for strengthening the machinery to check the alarming increase in the manufacture of spurious drugs in the country;

(b) if so, whether any suggestion has been made that the Central and State Drug Control Organisations be made independent of Health Department and that adequate facilities for testing of drugs be made in all States; and

(c) if so, the decision of Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) to (c). The State/Union Territory Governments have already been exhorted to streamline and strengthen their drug control administrations.

They have been advised to have a whole-time officer incharge of the Drug Control Organisation who is technically competent and thoroughly conversant with the techniques of drug manufacture and drug testing. They have also been advised to establish laboratories for quick testing of all categories of drugs.

Industrial Relations Bill

280. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK:
SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Industrial Relations Bill has been finalised;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be introduced in Lok Sabha?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) and (b). The details of he Industrial Relations Bill are being finalised.

(c) Efforts are being made to introduce the Bill as early as possible.

Beds available for Indoor Patients in Government and Private Hospitals

281. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of beds available per thousand people in the country for indoor patients in Government and private hospitals;

(b) how these figures compare with the advanced countries in the world; and

(c) the steps taken during the last three years to increase the bed strength and the results achieved so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) 0.49 (0.34 for Government and 0.15 for private hospitals).

(b) A statement showing the number of hospital beds available per thousand of population in some of the advanced/selected countries is attached.

(c) About 9,860 beds have been added under the Plan Schemes from 1970-71 to 1972-73 in the various Hospitals in the country.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the Country	Year	Beds per thousand population
1.	India	1973	0.49
2.	Pakistan	1968	0 34
3.	U.A.R.	1968	2.04
4.	Japan	1968	12.50
5.	Indonesia	1968	0 68
6.	Thailand	1968	0 97
7.	U.S.A.	1968	8 33
8.	Canada	1968	10 00
9.	U.S.S.R	1968	10 00
10.	U.K.	1968	10 00

Help to Pakistan for Flood Victims

282. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any help has been extended by India to Pakistan for its flood victims;

(b) if so, the nature and extent thereof; and

(c) whether Pakistan had sought India's help to solve the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c). No request for relief by India had been received from Pakistan during the floods. India, however, had been providing to Pakistan daily flood warning information through All India Radio broadcasts. Also the Prime Minister had sent a message to the Prime Minister of Pakistan on 23rd August, 1973 conveying India's concern and sympathy at the devastation caused by the floods in Pakistan.

Lock-out in Indian Crane Company Calcutta

283. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Crane Company in Calcutta is under lock-out for the last four months; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The matter falls essentially in the state sphere. According to available information, the lock-out was lifted and work in the unit resumed from February 10, 1974 following a settlement between the parties on February 9, 1974.

Stay Abroad by Secretary to Department of Supply

284. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI:
SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:

Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Secretary to the Department of Supply was abroad for 106 days in 1973;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the foreign exchange released to him and the total amount spent on various journeys performed?

THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) No Sir, the Secretary to the Department of Supply was abroad for 71 days *i.e.* Shri K. Ram from (i) 28-1-73 to 9-2-73; and (ii) from 17-3-73 to 28-3-73; and Shri P. P. Agarwal from (i) 6-8-73 to 3-9-73; (ii) 14-9-73 to 23-9-73 and from (iii) 20-10-73 to 26-10-73.

(b) To enter into Fertiliser contracts to meet the immediate requirements of the Deptt. of Agriculture and also to attend FAO meeting in Rome from 20-10-73 to 26-10-73.

(c) Foreign exchange was released to the extent of Rs. 31,365. The total amount spent was Rs. 96,822.

Production Target of Steel for 1974-75

285. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA:
SHRI NARENDRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Steel Authority of India Ltd., has decided to lower the production target of steel for 1974-75;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same; and

(c) whether at the same time huge quantities of iron ore have been signed for export to E.F.C. countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). The production target for saleable steel in 1973-74 from the five main integrated steel plants viz Bhilai, Durgapur, Rourkela, TISCO AND IISCO, was fixed at 5.441 million tonnes. However, the production likely to materialise in 1973-74 from these plants is estimated to be about 4.5 million tonnes. The shortfall is principally due to: (i) severe power cuts and power interruptions especially in the period April to November, 1973. The power cuts and power interruptions were responsible in a large measure for lower production of steel in Durgapur Steel Plant, TISCO and to a lesser extent in Rourkela. Power cuts and power interruptions in this period affected the entire Jharia coalfields and led to curtailment in operation of coal washeries and also coal mining which, in turn affected steel production. (ii) Intermittent slow down and industrial unrest in Railways, especially in the South Eastern and Eastern Railways, affected movement of coal to washeries and to steel plants—leading to coke oven pushing being reduced to low levels.

The disruption in rail transportation system which led to critically low stocks of coking coal and other raw materials the steel plants and consequent cut-back in production schedules, and the industrial relations problems especially at Durgapur, hampered production. Keeping in view all the steps being taken to overcome these constraints, especially in the movement of coal, the Steel Authority of India have proposed that the production target for saleable steel in 1974-75 from the five main integrated plants may be fixed at 5.19 million tonnes, which is lower than the current year's target of 5.441 million tonnes, but is higher than the production of 4.793 million tonnes achieved in 1972-73 and much higher than the anticipated production in 1973-74. A final view is, however, yet to be taken on the production targets for 1974-75.

(c) No, Sir. Of the total quantity of iron ore planned to be exported in 1974-75, only a small percentage is expected to be exported to the EEC countries.

Talks held between the Prime Minister of Sri Lanka and India

286. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of talks held between the Prime Ministers of Sri Lanka and India regarding outstanding disputes and mutual interest; and

(b) the major decisions taken and agreements made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). The two Prime Ministries exchanged views on international developments and discussed bilateral matters. There was a close identity of views regarding the recent developments in the international situation.

In bilateral matters an agreement was reached regarding the 150,000 persons left over for future decision in the 1964 Agreement. It was agreed that the Government of Sri Lanka would confer citizenship on 75,000 of this number and India would accept for repatriation 75,000. As for Kachchatibu and related matters it was agreed that a decision will be taken in the very near future regarding the boundary in the historic waters between India and Sri Lanka between the Palk Straits and Adam's Bridge. The Prime Ministers also discussed economic cooperation between the two countries and noted with satisfaction the progress made in several useful projects.

A copy of the Joint Communique is being laid on the table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No LT-6163/74].

उत्तर प्रदेश में अभ्रक के निक्षेप

287. **श्री सरजू पांडे** : क्या इस्पात और खान मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को ग्राम तरछा ब्लाक मरदह, जिला गाजीपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश में अभ्रक के निक्षेप होने की जानकारी है,

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इसकी कोई खोज की है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या परिणाम निकले ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख). जी नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Reported move by Iran to create oil fund for poor nations

288. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to reports of Iran urging Gulf

States to create oil fund for poor nations, including India; and

(b) if so, the response from concerned States to this idea?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes Sir.

According to press reports, the Shah of Iran at a press conference held on 23rd December, 1973 suggested that the new wealthy oil producing countries may create some kind of an international bank or fund and put this at the disposal of an international body for financing projects in developing countries.

(b) The organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries has been studying this problem and no finality has been reached as yet in this regard.

Amendment of arbitration rules by National Arbitration Promotion Board

289. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Arbitration Promotion Board has recently amended the arbitration rules; and

(b) if so, the amendments made?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) and (b) Presumably the reference is to the amendments made to 'Model Principles for reference of disputes to voluntary arbitration under the Code of Discipline' at the 6th meeting of the National Arbitration Promotion Board held on December 26, 1973. Statement containing a copy of the amended Principles is enclosed.

Statement

1. The right to refer dispute to voluntary arbitration rests with the parties concerned. It is, therefore, incumbant on both the parties, namely Employers and Workers before going in for arbitration not to vitiate the atmosphere by taking any step that may not be conducive to the settlement of disputes by arbitration.

2. Arbitration may normally be sought when efforts to settle a dispute through mutual negotiations/conciliation have failed.

Individual disputes

3. Disputes covered by item II(v) of the Industrial Truce Resolution i.e. those pertaining to dismissal, discharge, victimisation and retrenchment of individual workmen not settled mutually should normally be referred to arbitration and in particular:—

(a) if there is case of alleged victimisation or unfair labour practice;

(b) if the Standing Orders in force or the principles of natural justice do not appear to have been followed; or

(c) if it appears *prima facie* that injustice has been done to the workers.

4. Cases of discharge and dismissal wherein breach of Code of Discipline has been established by the Implementation Machinery concerned and also the cases where settlements have been reached with a recognised union may not be referred to voluntary arbitration.

5. Cases in which breach of the Code of Discipline has been alleged but not established may not be referred to voluntary arbitration unless the concerned officer of the Industrial Relations Machinery, dealing with the case, after investigation, *prima facie* comes to the conclusion that there is no breach of Code of Discipline involved or there is a room for doubt in reaching a conclusion as regards the breach of Code of Discipline.

6. In respect of dispute, which either of the parties alleges to be frivolous or vexatious, the dealing officer of the Industrial Relations Machinery may not normally suggest to the other party for reference to

arbitration unless he, after preliminary investigation, feels that the dispute merits such a reference.

7. Disputes regarding grievances which have gone through the grievance procedure and the management and the union have not come to an agreement may be referred to arbitration.

Collective and General Disputes

8. Disputes which do not fall in the category of individual disputes, *i.e.* which concern an industry as a whole or a large number of workers involved or those having large financial bearing or those where a substantial question of law is involved or where new rights are sought to be created, may also be referred to arbitration if the parties so agree, provided the arbitrator is a person of status *i.e.* a senior officer of the Industrial Relations Machinery concerned or a judicial authority including a retired Judge.

9. The following types of disputes may also be considered proper for arbitration :—

(a) Disputes arising out of application or interpretation of law, collective bargaining agreements or settlements, and the awards of Tribunals.

(b) Disputes between workmen and workmen or unions and unions etc. if they affect the smooth working of the industry.

Kanpur Industrial units hit by Coal shortage

290. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether coal shortage has hit a number of industrial units and generators have stopped working resulting in layoff of several thousand workers in Kanpur; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures taken ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) : (a) There have been complaints about short supplies of coal to various industrial units in Kanpur but no industrial unit or power generator has reported closure resulting in layoff of workers.

(b) For supply of coal to industries, a coordinated effort is being made by the coal producing units to increase coal production and by the railways to move as much coal as possible. As regards supply of coal to power stations, the Standing Linkage Committee has linked each major power station to particular coalfields keeping in view the availability of coal of the requisite quality. Further, a close watch on the supplies of coal to power stations is being kept by the coal producing organisations and the Railways and it has been generally possible to meet the situation without any serious dislocation in the working of the power stations. A control room has been established in the Railway Board to take emergent action to rush supplies to any power station facing a critical stock position.

Setting up of Arms Factories by Pakistan with Finances of Arab States and French Expertise

291. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA
SHRI P. M. MEHTA :

Will the MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether arms factories are being set up in Pakistan with finances provided by Arab States and French expertise; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) and (b). Government have seen press reports in this regard. There is no authentic information yet to confirm such reports. Government is keeping a close watch on these developments.

पाकिस्तानी युद्धबंदियों को स्वदेश भेजना

292. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :**
श्री वेंकटरिच्चा :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत और पाकिस्तान द्वारा कुल कितने युद्धबंदियों तथा अधिकारियों को स्वदेश भेज दिया गया है तथा कितनों को स्वदेश भेजना अभी शेष है और यह कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ;

(ख) क्या कुछ सम्पत्ति का आदान-प्रदान भी किया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) से (ग). पाकिस्तान ने 635 भारतीय युद्धबंदियों को भारत में प्रत्यावर्तित किया है जिनमें 21 अफसर सम्मिलित हैं। रॅडक्रास की अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय समिति के माध्यम से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, कोई और भारतीय सैनिक तथा पैरा-सैनिक पाकिस्तानी हिरासत में नहीं हैं। पाकिस्तान ने रॅडक्रास की अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय समिति के माध्यम से यह सूचित किया है कि भारतीय युद्धबंदियों की निजी वस्तुएं प्रत्यावर्तन के समय उन्हें सौंप दी गई थीं।

15 फरवरी, 1974 तक, भारत ने पाकिस्तान को 50,608 पाकिस्तानी युद्धबन्दियों का पाकिस्तान में प्रत्यावर्तन किया है जिनमें 1,076 अफसर हैं। हमारे पास अभी 24,589 युद्धबंदी शेष रह गए हैं।

दिल्ली समझौते के अनुसार, भारत ने पाकिस्तान को पाकिस्तानी युद्धबन्दियों की स्वदेश वापसी पूरा करने के लिए कोई समय सीमा नहीं रखी गई है। प्रत्यावर्तन की प्रगति पाकिस्तान से बंगलादेश को और गॅर-बंगालियों को बंगलादेश से पाकिस्तान को एक साथ वापसी पर निर्भर करेगी।

पाकिस्तानी युद्धबंदियों को पाकिस्तान लौटते समय उनकी अपनी निजी वस्तुएं ले जाने की अनुमति दी गई थी।

Presence of U.S. Navy Frigate "Bainbrige" in Indian Ocean

293. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the U.S. Navy frigate Bainbrige nuclear powered and guided missile equipped has arrived in the Indian Ocean to join the carrier task force there; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) Government have seen press reports to this effect.

(b) Government's opposition to the Super Power rivalry in the Indian Ocean has been made known to the House on a number of occasions.

Children suffering from Protein and Calorie Malnutrition in the country

294. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF :
SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether in one—six age group millions of Indian children suffer from protein and calorie malnutrition in India ;

(b) if so, whether any survey has been conducted by Government and if so, the findings regarding such cases State-wise : and

(c) whether any International Agency has also been requested to help India in this regard and if so, the facts thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI BASAPPA) : (a) Yes.

(b) A country-wide survey under the auspices of the Indian Council of Medical Research was conducted among 18,000

pre-school age children belonging to low-income groups in six centres in the country. This survey showed that about 30 per cent of these children were suffering from one or more nutrition deficiency diseases. The findings of the survey are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6164/74].

(c) No.

Demand of All India Defence Employees Federation for Appointment of Classification Tribunal

295. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether All India Defence Employees Federation has demanded appointment of a Classification Tribunal to classify the technical staff in all Defence Establishments for fitting them in proper pay scales ; and

(b) if so, whether a final decision has since been taken; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Pay Commission which submitted its report recently had made a recommendation to the effect that "expert bodies" might be set up for job evaluation over a limited sphere particularly for industrial and fairly standardised jobs, as an experimental measure, in the industrial establishments, on selective basis; and this recommendation was accepted by the Government in November, 1973. Action is now underway to set up an "expert body" in consultation with the staff representatives.

Report of Bonus Review Committee

296. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bonus Review Committee has submitted its final report; and

(b) if not, the reason for this abnormal delay ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b) The Committee's report is likely to be submitted by the end of March, 1974.

Payment of Bonus to Civilian Employees of Defence establishment

297. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any final decision regarding payment of Bonus to Civilian employees in Defence establishments;

(b) if not, the reasons for the same ;

(c) whether there is a growing discontent amongst the employees ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) and (b) Employees working in establishments engaged in any industry under the authority of any Department of the Central Government, including Defence establishments, are excluded from the provisions of the payment of Bonus Act, 1965. No fresh decision has been taken regarding payment of bonus to such employees.

(c) and (d). Government are not aware of any growing discontent in the matter.

Payment of Arrears to piece workers of Ordnance Factories

298. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether piece workers in Ordnance Factories are being denied arrears due to Pay Commission recommendations ;

(b) if so, whether there is a serious discontent amongst the piece workers; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to solve the problem ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Piece-rate workers have made representations and are agitated over this issue.

(c) The matter is under consideration and a decision will be taken soon.

Implementation of Pay Commission's recommendations in Defence

299. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether glaring anomalies arising out of implementation of Pay Commission report have been pointed out regarding Civilian employees in Defence by the All India Defence Employees Federation;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to remove these anomalies;

(c) whether discussions have taken place with the representatives of workers; and

(d) if not, the reasons for this delay ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (d) A few representations have been received from the All India Defence Employees Federation, pointing out certain disparities in the pay-scales recommended by the Third Pay Commission for certain categories of civilian employees under the Ministry of Defence. Such disparities were also mentioned by representatives of the staff side during discussion in the meeting of the Departmental Council of the Joint Consultative Machinery, held on 14th January, 1974. The points raised in the representations and during the discussion are under consideration.

Khetri Copper Projects

300. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a team of Canadian mining instructors has brought about a revolution in mining technique at the Khetri Copper Projects in Rajasthan ;

(b) if so, whether this has resulted in an increase in the production of concentrates as well as in ore mined and ore milled : and

(c) if so, whether arrangements have been made for our technicians to adopt the Canadian technique ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD) : (a) A training programme for the Miners and Operators at Khetri Copper Project was started in October, 1973 with the help of a team of nine Canadian Mining Instructors whose services were obtained through Canadian International Development Agency. The results of the training programme have been encouraging. The mining techniques adopted by the Canadian team have enabled accurate drilling and blasting and better maintenance of mining equipment resulting thereby in appreciable increase in the rate of advance in the tunnelling operations.

(b) The present training programme covers the mine development activities only.

(c) It is proposed to cover most of the mining operations under the training programme so as to standardise the mining techniques.

Intensive care unit in Cardiac unit of All India Institute of Medical Sciences

301. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a highly sophisticated 4-bed intensive care unit was added to cardiac

unit in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences early last month ;

(b) if so, whether this addition is a most modern cardiac care in the capital ; and

(c) whether Calcutta, Bombay and Madras hospitals too have this intensive care units ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) : (a) and (b) Yes.

(c) The Institute of Post-graduate Medical Education & Research and S.S.K.M. Hospital and the N.R.S. Medical College & Hospital, Calcutta have Intensive Cardiac Care Units. Similar information regarding the hospitals at Bombay and Madras has been called for from the State Governments and the same will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Accumulation of Steel with Steel Plants

302. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether about three lakh tons of steel have accumulated in different steel plants of the country awaiting clearance when the industries in the country are facing an acute shortage of steel shooting up its open market prices ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for this large accumulation of steel and the steps taken to speed up its transportation to different parts of the country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) : (a) and (b) Over three lakh tons of saleable steel had accumulated at the steel plants due mainly to difficulties in Railway movement, which in turn were due to disturbed industrial relations. Day-to-day liaison has been established by the Steel Authority of India with the Railway Board, Steel Plants and the concerned Zonal Railways. A Special Railway Movement Coordination Cell has also been set up at Calcutta with active participation of all the concerned agencies and the position is being constantly watched and reviewed.

Crash of Indian Air Force Plane at Madras Air Port

303. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the circumstances leading to IAF plane crash at Madras Airport at 10.30 A.M. on the 7th January, 1974 while taking off for Delhi ;

(b) the reasons for losing control by the Pilot ; and

(c) what measures the authority have taken to guarantee that no further plane crash takes place in India after so much experience during the last year ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) While taking off, due to loss of power on one engine, the pilot abandoned take off. The aircraft became uncontrollable and swung off the runway. After hitting a culvert, the aircraft crashed.

(b) A Court of Inquiry has been ordered to investigate the cause(s) of the accident. Its proceedings have not yet been finalised.

(c) Every accident is thoroughly investigated and based on the findings remedial action is taken.

Indo-Romanian Joint Commission

304. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE :
SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the main features of the recommendations made by the Indo-Romanian Joint

Commission set up by the representatives of the two countries recently;

(b) how far it will cover the oil-field and relieve the pressure of oil crisis that India faces today; and

(c) the concrete proposals to deal with petro-chemical problems in India made by Indian representatives during the talk to set up Joint Commission of experts for various fields ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The Indo-Romanian Joint Commission was set up through an exchange of Letters in New Delhi on January 14, 1974. The Commission will make its recommendations only after its first session, the dates for convening which will be decided by mutual agreement between the two countries.

(b) and (c). Recommendations on specific fields will be made by the Joint Commission only when it meets.

Indo-Iranian Joint Commission

305. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH :

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a meeting of the Indo-Iranian Joint Commission was held in Delhi during January, 1974;

(b) if so, the outcome of the meeting; and

(c) whether any decision regarding further cooperation in the field of oil and refineries, in view of the present oil crisis, was taken therein and if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). At the meeting of the Indo-Iran Joint Commission several suggestions made by both sides, including cooperation in the field of oil and refineries were considered and it was decided that further discussions would take place in Tehran to finalise mutually agreed arrangements. The meeting in Tehran is being held from 17th to 21st February, 1974.

सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को बसाना

306. श्री [illegible] सिन्धिया

श्री हेमेन्द्र सिंह बनेरा :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) संवेदनशील सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को बसाये जाने की उपयुक्तता के बारे में सरकार का क्या विचार है ; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) और (ख). सरकार ने भूत-पूर्व सैनिकों को संवेदनशील सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में बसाए जाने की सम्भावनाओं पर विचार किया है । भूतपूर्व सैनिकों तथा परिवारों को अरुणाचल प्रदेश तथा ग्रेट निकोबार द्वीप में बसाने के लिए अभी दो योजनाएं सरकार के हाथ में हैं । इन योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के 70 परिवारों को 1969 में तथा 86 परिवारों को 1970 में अरुणाचल प्रदेश में बसाया गया था । ग्रेट निकोबार द्वीप में बसने के लिए एक सौ भूतपूर्व सैनिकों तथा उनके परिवारों को 1969-70 में भेजा गया था तथा 9 फरवरी, 1974 को 50 और भूतपूर्व सैनिकों तथा उनके परिवारों को उस क्षेत्र में बसने के लिए मद्रास से रवाना किया गया है । 23 फरवरी, 1974 को महाराष्ट्र तथा तामिल नाडू के 50 और भूतपूर्व सैनिक तथा उनके परिवार मद्रास से ग्रेट निकोबार द्वीप में बसने के लिए रवाना होंगे ।

Production in Public Sector Steel Plants

307. SHRI RAMSAHAI PANDEY :
SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA :

Will the Minister of STEEL and MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether, of late there has been low production trends in the three public sector steel plants in the country; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The main reason for lower production has been the serious dislocation which the steel plants have had to face on account of dislocation in rail movement resulting from strike/agitation of Railway staff, necessitating the imposition of drastic cuts on production in keeping with the minimal flow of raw materials.

Talks with Prime Minister of Newzealand on Collective Security

308. SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Prime Ministers of India and New Zealand have agreed on collective security; and

(b) if so, the gist thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise.

Incentives for Popularising Family Planning

309. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA :
SHRI P. R. SHENOY :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating any incentives for popularising family planning; and

(b) the amount granted therefor to Karnataka State for Family Planning for the years 1974 to 1979 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI BASAPPA): (a) The best incentive for family planning comes from socio-economic developments. Family Planning is, therefore, being promoted as part of a package of health, nutrition, education, social welfare, etc. No monetary incentive to individuals for popularising family planning other than the normal compensation for loss of wages etc., is under contemplation.

(b) The amount to be provided to Karnataka State for payment of compensation money will depend upon the performance under Family Planning

Setting up of Heavy Industries in Backward Areas of Karnataka in Public Sector

310. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA :
SHRI P. R. SHENOY :

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to instal any heavy industry during the next three years in Karnataka State in public sector, particularly in backward Districts; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). There is no proposal to instal any heavy industry in Karnataka State in the Public Sector during the next three years.

Manufacture of Railway Wagons

311. SHRI VEKARIA :
SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL :

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Companies which are manufacturing Railway Wagons in India;

(b) the total number of wagons manufactured by these companies during the last three years, year-wise: and

(c) the total number of wagons exported by these companies during the said period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The following are the names of the companies manufacturing Railway Wagons in India :—

1. M/s. Arthur Butler & Co., (India) Ltd., Calcutta.
2. M/s. Bridge & Roof Co. Ltd., Calcutta.
3. M/s. Britannia Engineering Co., Ltd., Calcutta.
4. M/s Braiwaite & Co., (I) Ltd., Calcutta.
5. M/s. Burn & Co., Ltd., Calcutta.
6. M/s. Central India Machinery Mfg. Co., Bharatpur.
7. M/s. Hindustan General Industries Ltd., New Delhi.
8. M/s. Indian Standard Wagon Co., Ltd., Calcutta.
9. M/s. Jessop & Co. Ltd., Calcutta.
10. M/s. K. T. Steel Industries Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.
11. M/s. Mckenzies Ltd., Bombay
12. M/s. Modern Industries, Sahibabad (Ghaziabad).
13. M/s. Raymon Engineering Works Ltd., Calcutta.
14. M/s. Southern Structurals Ltd., Madras.
15. M/s. Singh Engineering Works Ltd., Kanpur.
16. M/s. Textile Machinery Corporation Ltd., 24, Parganas (Calcutta).

Of the sixteen companies mentioned above, five are closed. Apart from these, there are three departmental workshops under the Ministry of Railways manufacturing Railways Wagons.

(b) The total number of wagons manufactured during the last three years in terms of four-wheelers, is given below :—

1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
(Figures in terms of 4-wheelers)		
8964.5	6543.5	8987
	171 (Deposit works)	672 (Deposit works)

The production of wagons in the Railway Workshops has been of the order of 2160, 1989 and 1847 (in terms of 4-wheelers) in 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73 respectively).

(c) The total number of wagons exported during the last three years is given below :—

1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
108	763	689

शीत लहर के कारण मरने वाले व्यक्ति

312. श्री चन्द्र भाल मनी तिवारी :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस वर्ष गत वर्षों की अपेक्षा अधिक सर्दी पड़ी थी ,

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका ब्यौरा क्या है , और

(ग) इस सर्दी के कारण राज्यवार देश के विभिन्न भागों में कितने व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु हुई ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए. के. किस्कू) : (क) इस वर्ष अपेक्षाकृत अधिक सर्दी पड़ी। देश के बहुत भागों में पिछले पांच वर्षों की अपेक्षा इस साल अधिक सर्दी पड़ी।

(ख) (1) 18 से 30 दिसम्बर, 1973 तक पंजाब, हरियाणा, दिल्ली और पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश के आस-पास के इलाकों में दिन के समय काफी देर तक बहुत कम तापमान रहा।

(2) उत्तरी भारत में फरवरी के पहले दो सप्ताहों में रात के समय बहुत कम तापमान रहा ; और

(3) राजस्थान के कुछ स्थानों में रात के तापमान न्यूनतम बिन्दु से भी कम रिकार्ड किये गये।

(ग) शीत के कारण हुई मौतों के बारे में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है क्योंकि ऐसी मौतें अधिसूच्य नहीं हैं।

गलत इंजेक्शन दिये जाने के फलस्वरूप इर्विन अस्पताल, नई दिल्ली में एक व्यक्ति की मृत्यु

313. श्री चन्द्र भाल मनी तिवारी : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिनांक 16 जनवरी, 1974 को दिल्ली के इर्विन अस्पताल में गलत इंजेक्शन दिये जाने के फलस्वरूप एक रोगी की मृत्यु हो गयी थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस का पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए. के. किस्कू) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Fake Drugs Unearthed

314. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the unearthing of fake drugs in middle of December, 1973;

(b) what positive steps Government have undertaken to stop the supply and selling of spurious drugs; and

(c) the result of these steps ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) Yes.

(b) The following steps have already been taken to combat the manufacture and sale of spurious and sub-standard drugs. —

The Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940, contains penal provisions for prevention of manufacture and sale of adulterated drugs. To eliminate unlicensed manufacturers of drugs who usually indulge in manufacture and sale of spurious drugs, an "All India List of Licensed Drug Manufacturers" has been printed and made freely available to all concerned at nominal price. The States have been advised to maintain close liaison with the police authorities for intensive campaign against spurious drugs and to augment their Drugs Inspectorates and testing facilities. The help and co-operation of Associations representing the interests of drug manufacturers and dealers are being enlisted to ensure maximum compliance with good manufacturing and sale practices and for campaign against spurious drugs.

Seminars and Technical discussions are arranged in different parts of the country so as to bring the competence of the drug manufactuers up-to-date. The technical competence of the Drugs Inspectors employed by State Governments is also brought up-to-date by the Central Drugs Control Organisation which arranges training Programmes for Drugs Inspectors.

The activities of the State Drug Control authorities are supplemented by the Central Drug Inspectors of the Zonal Offices of the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation which have been set up at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Ghaziabad to bring about a close liaison between the Central and State Organisations. One of the major functions of the Zonal Officers is to investigate the movement of spurious drugs, particularly in Inter-State commerce and to ensure that the standards of drugs moving in inter-State commerce are stringently observed.

The Drug Inspectorate of the Central Drugs Control Organisation carries out joint inspections with the State Drug Inspectorate of firms manufacturing essential and life saving drugs. Wherever conditions of manufacture are not ideal, the licence for the manufacture of the items in question is cancelled. The Central Inspectorate staff attached to the Zonal Offices is being augmented.

A planned programme of sampling of essential and life saving drugs moving in inter State Commerce has been arranged by the Central Drug Control Organisation through the country.

The testing facilities available with the Central Drugs Laboratory, Calcutta, the Central Indian Pharmacopoeia Laboratory, Ghaziabad and the Central Research Institute, Kasauli are placed at the disposal of the State Governments. The test reports on sub-standard drugs are processed with the State Governments who are persuaded to take quick follow up action on adverse test reports. The drug manufacturing firms which secure tenders for supply of drugs to Government and other institutions are kept under strict surveillance. A frequent check on the quality of drugs purchased, stored and distributed by the hospitals is exercised by the Central and State Drugs Inspectors. The States have been informed of the pre-requisites for the Drug Control Organisation to be effective and have been advised to streamline their Organisation accordingly.

(c) Since this is a clandestine activity, it is difficult to predict the results of the steps that have so far been taken. However, if the steps detailed in part (b) above are rigorously enforced by the State Governments the incidence of spurious drugs can be minimised considerably.

Strike in Delhi Cloth Mills

315. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI :
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether workers of Delhi Cloth Mills went on strike from the 4th December, 1973;

(b) if so, their demands, and the steps taken to meet them; and

(c) whether the management has declared a lock-out ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) to (c). According to available information, the workers of the Delhi Cloth Mills resorted to stay-in-strike from December 4, 1973 in support of their demand relating *inter-alia* to wages for the earlier strike period in April-May, 1973. The management declared a lockout from December 23, 1973 on account of alleged sabotage by the workers. The lockout was lifted from January 14, 1974 on the invoking of Rule 119 of the Defence of India Rules by the Delhi Administration, who were principally concerned with the matter.

Spurious Drugs Factories Unearthed in Delhi

316. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI :
SHRI RAM PRAKASH :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether in Delhi number of spurious drugs factories were unearthed recently;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c) A statement is attached

STATEMENT

1. The Drugs Control Office of the Delhi Administration raided on 26-12-1973 the premises situated at 10/11, Ramesh Nagar, New Delhi where two persons namely Shri Prem Kumar and Shri Surinder Kumar were found manufacturing drugs. They had no licence to manufacture any drug. From their premises 12 samples of drugs and 5 samples of raw-materials were taken for analysis. The drugs manufactured included capsules, tablets, injections. The raw-material, packing material, large numbers of plastic bottles, labels, machines for the manufacture of drugs and huge stocks of the drugs were seized. The case was registered with the police and two persons were arrested. The samples have been sent to the Government of India, Analyst for analysis.

2. Shri Prem Kumar mentioned above, informed that two other persons were also engaged in manufacture of spurious drugs. The premises of Shri Amar Nath Sharma situated at T-16, Rajouri Garden were raided on 5-1-1974. He had sophisticated machines for the printing of labels and printing of names on the capsules, empty bottles, capsules and some vials of drugs. He had no licence to manufacture any drug. All the machines and other materials were seized and Shri Amar Nath Sharma was arrested.

3. The premises of Shri Puran Lal Ahuja, situated at 1750, Noor Ganj, Azad Market, Delhi was raided on 6-1-74 and sample of one drug was taken for analysis and the stock of capsules and empty plastic bottles were seized. Shri Puran Lal Ahuja had no licence to manufacture drugs. A case was registered with Police and Shri Puran Lal Ahuja was arrested.

4. On receipt of intimation one premises situated at 1651, Tri Nagar, Delhi was raided on 8-1-74. Shri Madan Lal Singhal was engaged in the manufacture of drugs. He had no licence to manufacture the durgs. Samples of three durgs and one raw-material were taken for analysis. Machinery and equipment and the stock of drugs were seized. A case was registered against Shri Madan Lal Singhal, his wife, Smt. Jamuna Devi and his younger brother Manjeet Ray

Pay fixation of Defence Personnel under Third Pay Commission Report

317 SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the pay-scales of Defence personnel have been fixed after the receipt of the report of the Third Pay Commission;

(b) if so, what are the old and the new pay-scales of the commissioned officers in the Indian Air Force working on the Flying, Navigational, Technical and Administrative sides;

(c) what are the old and new allowances payable to each of these categories and what is the amount of the allowances; and

(d) from which date these scales and allowances are payable?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) No, Sir, these are still under consideration.

(b) to (d). The old pay-scales and allowances are indicated in the 'Book on Service Conditions, 1973' circulated with the Annual Report of the Ministry of Defence, 1972-73. The new pay-scales and allowances and the date from which these will be payable are expected to be decided shortly.

Training to Foreign Defence Personnel

318. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether we have agreed to train Defence personnel of foreign countries;

(b) if so, what is the country-wise break-up of such trainees during the last two years and during the current year; and

(c) whether we charge fees for such training; if so, how much?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (c) It is the policy of the Government of India to provide training facilities in our Defence training establishments to members of the Armed Forces of friendly countries. Our facilities are however limited and it becomes difficult to accommodate all requests. With some countries we have reciprocal arrangements. It will not be in public interest to give further details.

Strike by Bombay Textile Workers

319. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the textile workers of Bombay are on strike;

(b) if so, since when, to what extent and for which reasons;

(c) the effect of this strike on the internal economy of the nation and its export trade; and

(d) the efforts made to settle this strike and the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : (a) to (d) The matter falls essentially in the State sphere. According to available information, a section of the textile workers in Bombay went on strike from December 30, 1973 in support of their demand for a minimum wage of Rs. 425/- per month, and in protest against the 7-day working week system. The strike is reported to have been called off.

बिहार रेजिमेंट में अल्प संख्यक समुदायों के लोगों की भर्ती

320. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सभी जातियों तथा समुदायों के लोगों को सेना में भर्ती होने का अधिकार प्राप्त है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो दानापुर स्थित बिहार रेजीमेंट में अल्प-संख्यक समुदायों के लोगों को भर्ती नहीं किया जाता है ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो बिहार रेजीमेंट में वर्ष 1971-72 तथा 1972-73 में अलग-अलग कुल कितने व्यक्ति भर्ती किये गये तथा उनमें से अल्प-संख्यक समुदायों के लोगों की संख्या कितनी-कितनी है; और

(घ) सरकार ने सेना में अल्पसंख्यक समुदायों के लोगों की भर्ती करने का सुनिश्चय करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) जी हां श्रीमान्, कतिपय रेजिमेंटों को छोड़कर जहां निर्धारित श्रेणी-गठन इसकी अनुमति नहीं देता है ।

(ख) जी नहीं श्रीमान् । मुसलमानों को छोड़कर बिहार रेजिमेंट में शेष अल्पसंख्यक समुदायों के लोगों को भर्ती किया जाता है । क्योंकि निर्धारित श्रेणी-गठन के कारण इस रेजिमेंट में उनकी भर्ती की अनुमति नहीं है । तथापि, बिहारी मुसलमानों को सेना में कतिपय अन्य रेजिमेन्टों में भर्ती किया जाता है ।

(ग) ये आंकड़े निम्नांकित हैं :—

	1971-72	1972-73
बिहारी	1307	110
उड़िया	19	5
आदिवासी	1074	96
	2400	211

(घ) सेना में अल्प-संख्यकों की आम भर्ती बढ़ाने के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए गए हैं।

1. भर्ती के लिए देश के भीतरी क्षेत्रों में और अधिक भर्ती दौरे किए जाते हैं।

2. स्वयं सेवकों की अधिक संख्या में भर्ती के लिए आकर्षित करने के लिए गहन प्रचार किया जाता है।

बोकारो में तीसरी धमन भट्टी का निर्माण कार्य ठप्प होना

321. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :**
श्री डी. डी. देसाई :

क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बोकारो में तीसरी धमन भट्टी के निर्माण कार्य को बंद रखने के कारण राष्ट्र को भारी हानि उठानी पड़ रही है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो निर्माण कार्य को बंद रखने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) सरकार ने उन कारणों को दूर करने के लिये कौन सी कार्यवाही की है या किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुबोध हंसदा) : (क) धमन भट्टी का निर्माण कार्य बन्द किया गया है।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

कोकिंग कोयला और साफ्ट कोक के लिये समान मूल्य निर्धारित करना

322. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोकिंग कोयला और साफ्ट कोक के लिए समान मूल्य निर्धारित किये गये हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं, और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो दोनों के अलग-अलग प्रति टन मूल्य क्या हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुबोध हंसदा) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) साफ्ट कोक और कोकिंग कोयले के वर्तमान मूल्य नीचे दिए गए हैं। ये मूल्य प्रेषण स्थान के मूल्य हैं।

(1) साफ्ट कोक :

उत्तम किस्म 72/- रु. प्रति टन

(2) साधारण किस्म 60/रु. प्रति टन

(2) कोकिंग कोयला :

मूल्य कोयले की किस्म के अनुसार 42.18 रुपये से लेकर 87.95 रुपये प्रति टन तक है।

Retaining allowance to unskilled workers in sugar industry

323. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Retaining Allowance is allowed for the unskilled workers in Sugar Industry; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). Details of the Retaining Allowance paid to the unskilled workers in Sugar Industry in different States are not available. However, in a meeting recently held on 6th December, 1973, it was agreed by both the workers' and employers' representatives that till the new wage structure comes into operation, all sugar factories shall pay retaining allowance (in the ensuing off-season) to the unskilled workmen, at the rate of 8-1/3 per cent of the basic wages and dearness allowance received by them in the previous crushing season. This will be without prejudice to the higher rates, if any, already prevailing.

Demurrage paid by steel plants

324. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the demurrage paid by steel plants has grown considerably for the last three years; and

(b) if so, the names of the steel plants and the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. This applies to all the major steel plants at Bhilai, Durgapur and Rourkela and of TISCO and IISCO. The demurrage paid by Bhilai went down in 1971-72 but went up again in 1972-73.

Demurrage is incurred due to a number of factors like inadequacy of free time allowance and of lay-out and working of the yards inside the steel plants in relation to the facilities and operating methods prevalent in connected Railway yards, non-uniform flow of loads into and from the steel plants, incidence of receipt of blocks with mixed loads and frequent bunching, non-adherence to prescribed schedule for handing over and taking over trains, incidence of defective wagons, mismarshalling of trains, shortage of loco power, labour troubles etc.

संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में प्रयोग की जाने वाली भाषायें

325. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में किस-किस भाषा का प्रयोग किया जाता है तथा उनमें से प्रत्येक किन-किन देशों में तथा कुल कितने-कितने व्यक्तियों द्वारा बोली जाती है ,

(ख) हिन्दी भाषा कितने देशों में तथा कुल कितने व्यक्तियों द्वारा बोली जाती है ,

(ग) अरबी भाषा को संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में स्थान कब और किस प्रकार मिला , और

(घ) हिन्दी को संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में इसी प्रकार स्थान दिलवाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) अंग्रेजी, फ्रेंच, स्पेनिश, रूसी, चीनी और अरबी भाषायें ही संयुक्त राष्ट्र महासभा और उसकी मुख्य समितियों की आधिकारिक एवं कामकाज की भाषाएं हैं । इसका ब्यौरा अनुबन्ध 'क' में दियागया है ।

(ख) एक (भारत) । लेकिन कई अन्य देशों में रहने वाले भारतीय मूल के बहुत-से लोग भी हिन्दी बोलते हैं । ठीक-ठीक आंकड़े इस समय उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ।

(ग) 1973 में अपने 28वें अधिवेशन में महासभा ने अरबी भाषा को आधिकारिक एवं कामकाज की भाषा के रूप में शामिल करने का निर्णय लिया था । अरबी भाषा संयुक्त राष्ट्र के 19 सदस्य देशों की राजभाषा है । संयुक्त राष्ट्र में अधिकारिक एवं कामकाज की भाषा के रूप में स्वीकार किये जाने से पहले भी यह

कई विशिष्ट अभिकरणों द्वारा अपनायी जा चुकी थी।

(घ) संयुक्त राष्ट्र महासभा की आधिकारिक एवं कामकाजी भाषाओं की सूची में वृद्धि करने के लिए कार्यसंचालन नियमों में संशोधन करने की जरूरत होती है और इस संशोधन को, उपस्थित एवं मतदाता सदस्यों का बहुमत समर्थन मिलना चाहिए। इन परिस्थितियों में, हिन्दी को संयुक्त राष्ट्र की आधिकारिक भाषा के रूप में अपनाने के प्रश्न को उचित नहीं समझा गया।

विवरण

अंग्रेजी : उत्तरी अमरीका, यू. के. आस्ट्रेलिया, न्यूजीलैंड आदि में 30 करोड़ से अधिक लोग बोलते हैं। यह एशिया और अफ्रीका के उन बहुत-से देशों में भी बोली जाती है जो पहले ब्रिटिश उपनिवेश थे।

फ्रेंच.—फ्रेंच बोलने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या के विषय में सूचना अभी सुलभ नहीं है। फ्रेंच फ्रांस की राजभाषा है तथा बेल्जियम, स्विट्जरलैंड और कनाडा में राज-काज की भाषाओं में से है। पश्चिमी और उत्तरी अफ्रीका के तथा उन अन्य स्थानों में भी यह भाषा बोली जाती है जो पहले फ्रांस के अधिकार में थे।

रूसी.—सोवियत समाजवादी गणतंत्र संघ तथा पूर्वी यूरोप के करीब 20 करोड़ लोग इस भाषा को बोलते हैं।

स्पेनिश.—स्पेन तथा लातीनी अमरीका के करीब 17.5 करोड़ लोग इस भाषा को बोलते हैं।

चीनी.—चीन के 70 करोड़ लोगों की भाषा है।

अरबी.—इस समय यह करीब 12 करोड़ लोगों की भाषा है। यह संयुक्त राष्ट्र के 19 सदस्य राष्ट्रों की राजभाषा है।

टिप्पणी.—(आधिकारिक आंकड़े प्राप्त नहीं हैं। ऊपर जो अनुमानित आंकड़े दिये गये हैं वे विभिन्न पाठ्यपुस्तकों और विश्व कोशों से संग्रहीत हैं)।

विदेशों में रहने वाले भारतवंशी व्यक्ति तथा उनके द्वारा बोली जाने वाली भाषाएं

326. **श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :**
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किन-किन देशों में और कितनी-कितनी संख्या में भारतवंशी व्यक्ति रहते हैं,

(ख) प्रत्येक देश में किस-किस भारतीय भाषा को कितने-कितने व्यक्ति बोलते हैं और

(ग) उन देशों में भारतीय भाषाओं तथा भारतीय ज्ञान और संस्कृति की अभिवृद्धि के लिये क्या प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) और (ख). सदन की मेज पर एक विवरण रख दिया है जिसमें उन देशों के नाम दिये गये हैं जहां भारत मूल के व्यक्तियों का अधिक केन्द्रकरण है, साथ ही उनकी अनुमानित संख्या और उनके द्वारा मुख्य रूप से बोली जाने वाली भारतीय भाषाओं का विवरण है।

(ग) इस विवरण में दिखाये गये भारत मूल के अधिक संख्यक व्यक्ति उन देशों के नागरिक हैं जिन देशों में वे रहते हैं और इसलिए उनकी सांस्कृतिक गतिविधियों की प्रगति की जिम्मेदारी उनकी सरकारों पर है।

फिर भी भारत सरकार ने भारतीय विचार, संस्कृति और भाषाओं के संवर्धन के लिए बहुत-सी गतिविधियां अपनाई हैं जैसे कि भारतीय सांस्कृतिक केन्द्रों की स्थापना, भारतीय अध्ययन (जिसमें भाषाएं सम्मिलित हैं) पीठ और केन्द्रों की स्थापना, भारतीय जीवन के विभिन्न पहलुओं एवं संस्कृति से सम्बद्ध पुस्तक

और पत्रिकाओं का प्रकाशन और भारत में अध्ययन के लिए अनुसंधान अनुदान एवं छात्र वृत्तियां ।

विवरण

क्रम सं०	देश का नाम	भारत मूल के लोगों की लगभग संख्या	मुख्य भाषाएं
1	कैरिबियन	10,00,000	हिन्दी और गुजराती
2	श्रीलंका	9,75,000	तमिल, तेलगू
3	मलेशिया	9,50,000	तमिल, मलयालम तेलगू, पंजाबी सिंधी, गुजराती और बंगाली
4	दक्षिण अफ्रीका	6,00,000	गुजराती, हिन्दी
5	मारिशस	5,50,000	हिन्दी, गुजराती, तमिल, तेलगु
6	यू० के०	5,00,000	लगभग सभी भारतीय भाषाएं
7	फिजी	2,73,000	हिन्दी, तमिल, तेलगू, मलयालम, गुजराती और पंजाबी
8	बर्मा	2,00,000	तमिल, तेलगू
9	सिंगापुर	1,30,000	तमिल, मलयालम, तेलगू, पंजाबी, सिंधी गुजराती और बंगाली
10	कीनिया	1,08,000	गुजराती, पंजाबी और हिन्दी
11	तंजानिया	1,02,000	-वही-
12.	संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका	80,000	लगभग सभी भारतीय भाषाएं
	कनाडा	40,000	हिन्दी, पंजाबी और गुजराती

जीपों के निर्माण में एकाधिकार

327. **श्री आर. बी. बड़े** : क्या भारी उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में जीपों का निर्माण करने वाली केवल एक ही कंपनी है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस क्षेत्र में एकाधिकार को समाप्त करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह): (क) मैसर्स महिन्द्रा एण्ड महिन्द्रा लिमिटेड, बम्बई के अलावा जो कि गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में जीपों के एकमात्र निर्माता हैं, प्रतिरक्षा विभाग द्वारा अपने जबलपुर कारखाने में प्रतिरक्षा संबंधी आवश्यकताओं का एक अंश पूरा करने के लिए जीपें भी बनाई जाती हैं ।

(ख) जीपों का निर्माण करने के लिए सरकार को कोई अन्य उपयुक्त प्रस्ताव नहीं मिला है । जीपों के लिए विद्यमान अधिष्ठापित क्षमता मांग पूरी करने के लिए भी पर्याप्त है ।

Adulteration of groundnut oil

328. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there have been instances that the stocks of groundnut oil have been suspected to be adulterated and seized in the country during 1972-73; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof, State-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) : (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Reimbursement of expenditure incurred on P.O.Ws. in India

329. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA .
SHRI DHAN SHAH PRADHAN :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the outcome of the question of re-imbursement of the expenditure incurred by India on advance of pay and other expenditure on the Pakistani prisoners of war up to December, 1973 taken up with the Government of Pakistan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): Government had requested Pakistan in accordance with the Geneva Conventions to reimburse expenditure incurred by it on account of advances of pay disbursed to P.O.Ws and monthly allowances disbursed to civilians under protective custody. Pakistan has, however, not so far agreed to fulfil its obligations in this regard. Government have once again taken up this matter with Pakistan.

लघु इस्पात संयंत्रों में रद्दी लोहे का उत्पादन और उसकी खपत

330 श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी :

क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि लघु इस्पात संयंत्र में उपयोग योग्य रद्दी लोहे का उत्पादन और खपत गत तीन वर्षों में प्रति वर्ष प्रत्येक राज्य में क्या-क्या रही है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुबोध हंसदा) : जानकारी प्राप्त की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

French submarines for Pakistan

331. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen the press reports that France is making Submarines for Pakistan;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) Government have seen press reports issued from Paris on January 23, 1974 quoting official sources as saying that France is not building submarines for Pakistan.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Conference on industrial relations

332. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO :
SHRI RAJA KULKARNI :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Conference on industrial relations was held in New Delhi during the month of January, 1974;

(b) if so, the number and names of chief delegates who participated in the conference;

(c) the points discussed in the conference; and

(d) the recommendations made and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) to (c). Presumably the reference is to the Industrial Relations Conference held on the 24th and the 25th January, 1974 at New Delhi, organised jointly by the All India Organisation of Employers, New Delhi and the Employers' Federation of India, Bombay. It was inaugurated by the Minister of Labour.

(d) Government have not received the recommendations of the Conference.

Allotment of Cars and Scooters

333. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:
SHRI S. N. MISHRA:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently issued orders for the allotment of Motor Cars and Scooters from the Central Government quota subsequent on the revision of Pay Scales;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether these orders will adversely affect the officers who have been registered for allotment of motor cars and Scooters with the Ministry for the last 3-4 years under the previous eligibility limits; and

(d) whether any action is proposed to be taken to redress the hardship to which these officers will now be put as they have not registered themselves in the open market for the allotment of cars/scooters?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): Cars. (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The minimum pay eligibility has been raised to Rs. 1250 p.m. in the old scale consequent on the rise in the cost of maintenance of cars.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. The officers who are already registered with the Ministry for allotment of cars will be considered for allotment as and when they start drawing the required minimum. Further, for the reasons stated in (b) above, no hardship is envisaged.

Scooters:

(e) The order which were issued on 31-12-1973 revising the minimum pay eligibility condition for registration for allotment of scooters out of the Central Government Quota have since been rescinded.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Return of Republic Day Parade Invitation Cards by Members of Parliament

334. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Members of Parliament returned their invitation cards issued to them for the Republic Day Parade; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). Some Hon'ble Members returned their cards in protest against the so-called exclusion of common public from witnessing the Parade as a result of the ticket system. It was pointed out, in reply, that it had only now become possible for the common public to get into the seating enclosures, without the necessity of approaching important persons for cards.

Judicial Probe into working conditions of Workers in Mormugao Port

335. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been urged upon to institute a judicial probe into the working conditions of dock workers in Mormugao Port; and

(b) if so, the decision of Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). No request has been received for instituting a judicial probe into the working conditions of registered dock workers at Mormugao Port. However, the Government of Goa, Daman & Diu proposes to constitute a One Man Court of Inquiry under the Industrial Disputes Act to investigate the causes of industrial unrest among the workers on the barges which bring ore from the mining areas to the Mormugao Port.

राजस्थान, गुजरात, मध्य प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र में श्रम न्यायालय

336. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान, गुजरात, मध्य प्रदेश तथा महाराष्ट्र में इस समय कितने श्रम न्यायालय हैं और वह कहा-कहां हैं,

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान श्रम सम्बन्धी कितने मुकदमें दायर किये गये, उनमें से कितनों का निपटारा किया जा चुका है तथा कितनों का निपटारा शेष है ;

(ग) क्या कुछ मजदूर संघ ने और श्रमिक न्यायालय खोलने की मांग की है, और यदि हां, तो उन मजदूर संघों के नाम क्या हैं और उन्होंने किन-किन स्थानों के लिए ऐसे न्यायालयों की मांग की है और

(घ) एक श्रम न्यायालय के अन्तर्गत कितने जिले तहसील तथा कितने मील एरिया आता है तथा उसके अन्तर्गत कितने ऐसे उद्योग आते हैं जिनमें 20 से अधिक कर्मचारी कार्य करते हैं ?

श्रम मंत्री (श्री रघुनाथ रेड्डी) : (क) जहां तक महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात का सम्बन्ध है, इनमें तीन केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण एवं श्रम-न्यायालय हैं—दो बम्बई में और एक जबलपुर में । केन्द्रीय सरकार, विभिन्न राज्यों में राज्य सरकार अधिकरणों, श्रम-न्यायालयों की सेवाओं का भी उपयोग करती है ।

(ख) जहा तक उक्त तीन केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण एव श्रम न्यायालयों का सम्बन्ध है, सूचना निम्न प्रकार है :—

(1) 1-1-1971 से 31-12-1973 के दौरान दर्ज किए गए मामलों/आवेदन-पत्रों की संख्या 179/12888 ।

(2) 1-2-1971 से 31-12-1973 के दौरान निपटाये गए मामलों/आवेदन-पत्रों की संख्या 179/10741 (इनमें पूर्व वर्षों से आगे लाये गये मामले/आवेदन-पत्र भी सम्मिलित हैं) ।

(3) 31-12-1973 को लम्बित पड़े मामलों/आवेदन-पत्रों की संख्या : 71/4738 ।

(ग) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, इन राज्यों में अधिक श्रम न्यायालयों के लिए इस प्रकार की कोई मांगें प्राप्त नहीं हुई हैं ।

(घ) केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण-एवं-श्रम न्यायालयों को औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 की धारा 33ग(2) के प्रयोजनों के सिवाय, अखिल भारतीय क्षेत्राधिकार प्राप्त हैं । जहा तक धारा 33ग (2) का सम्बन्ध है उनका क्षेत्राधिकार निम्न प्रकार है .

श्रम न्यायालय बम्बई :—महाराष्ट्र का राज्य (अकोला, बुलदाना, अमरावती यवतमल, वार्धा चान्दा नागपुर और बान्दरा के जिलों को छोड़कर) और गोवा दमन और दीव का संघ शासित क्षेत्र ।

श्रम न्यायालय, जबलपुर :—मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश के राज्य ।

मनीपुर और त्रिपुरा के बागान मालिकों द्वारा कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि का जमा किया जाना

337 **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या श्रम मंत्री मनीपुर और त्रिपुरा के बागान मालिकों द्वारा कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि के जमा किये जाने के बारे में 6 दिसम्बर, 1973 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3716 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या त्रिपुरा में 31 चाय बागानों की ओर 3.35 लाख रुपये की भविष्य निधि की बकाया राशि को इस बीच वसूल कर लिया गया है और

(ख) यदि नहीं तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बालगोविंद वर्मा) : (क) और (ख). भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों ने सूचित किया है कि सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है यह यथासमय सभा की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी ।

चोर बाजार में बिक्री हेतु इस्पात का पकड़ा जाना

338. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा :** ...
श्री बयुना प्रसाद मंडल :

क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान समाचार पत्रों में दिसम्बर, 1973 के अंतिम सप्ताह में चोर बाजार में बेचे जा रहे इस्पात के दो ट्रक पकड़े जाने के बारे में प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने किसी व्यक्ति के विरुद्ध कोई कानूनी कार्यवाही की है, और यदि हां तो कब ; और

(ग) इसका क्या परिणाम निकला ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सूबोध हंसदा) : (क) से (ग). जी, हां। 26-12-73 को दिल्ली साधारण इस्पात की गोल छड़ों के दो ट्रक पकड़े गये थे। इस्पात का दुरुपयोग करने वाली दो संदिग्ध इकाइयों को लोहा और इस्पात (नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1956 के अधीन लोहे और इस्पात की सप्लाई रोक दी गई है। पुलिस प्राधिकारियों के पास मामला दर्ज करा दिया गया है जो आगे छानबीन कर रहे हैं और आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम, 1955 के अधीन सम्बन्धितों पर मुकदमा चलाने के लिए आगे कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं।

राष्ट्रीय श्रम आयोग की सिफारिशों का क्रियान्वयन

339. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा :** क्या श्रम मंत्री 13 दिसम्बर, 1973 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 4686 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय श्रम आयोग की रिपोर्ट की अन्य सिफारिशों की जांच करने में सरकार ने कुछ प्रगति की है, और यदि हां, तो सरकार ने किन-किन सिफारिशों को स्वीकार किया है;

(ख) किन-किन सिफारिशों को स्वीकार नहीं किया गया ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार द्वारा मंजूर की गई सिफारिशों को क्रियान्वित किया गया है ?

श्रम मंत्री (श्री रघुनाथ रेड्डी) : (क) से (ग). अपेक्षित सूचना देने वाला एक विवरण सभा की मेज पर रख दिया है। [अन्यालय में रखा गया। दीखिये संख्या एल. टी.-6165/74]

Purchase and Export of Human Blood by some Indian and Foreign Agencies

340. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether human blood is purchased and exported by some Indian or foreign agencies;

(b) if so, the facts thereto; and

(c) whether Government proposed to take effective and urgent steps against such obnoxious trade, and if so, the nature of Government action and the results achieved so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) : (a) and (b). There is at present a ban on the export of whole blood and blood plasma and anti-D serum under the Export Control Orders. Some plasma fractions, however, are being exported. According to the information collected by the Assistant Drugs Controller, India, Bombay, the exports of blood derivatives during last 3 years are as under:

1970-71 . . .	— Rs. 1,75,302
1971-72 . . .	— Rs. 1,71,845
1972-73 . . .	— Rs. 6,78,013

(c) A proposal to impose a total ban of all derivatives of blood is under consideration.

Share-holders of Nationalised Coal Mines

341. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether shareholders of nationalised Coal Mines (Coking and non-coking) have represented to Government both individually and collectively for proper and just compensation to be paid to them for the shares they held prior to nationalisation; and

(b) if so, Government's response thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Under both the Nationalisation Acts of 1972 and 1973, the right, title and interest of the owners of the coking and non-coking coal mines and coke oven plants vest in the Government. Shares held by individuals etc. have not taken over. As such, the amount payable cannot be paid directly to the shareholders.

Inhuman Treatment to Indian Immigrants by Dubai Government

342. SHRI D. D. DESAI :
SHRI C H MOHAMED KOYA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Dubai Government had repatriated 315 immigrants from India in a most inhuman manner by putting them all in a small launch which later sank killing 163 and that 152 survivors have been jailed;

(b) the steps being taken by Government to prevent such immigration; and

(c) whether Government have taken up the matter with Dubai Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) According to information available to the Government, 216 persons, believed to be mostly Indians, reached Sharjah in December last and since they had no travel documents, they were declared illegal immigrants by the Union of Arab Emirates and deported in a launch. The launch capsized off the Sharjah Coast, and about 46 Indians and 3 non-Indians are believed to have been drowned, others having been rescued. 137 survivors are in U.A.E. jail, pending finalisation of investigations etc

(b) and (c). Our Mission in the area has been in contact with the U.A.E. authorities ever since the incident, and investigations are still going on

Korba Plant in serious trouble

343. SHRI D. D. DESAI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Korba plan of the Bharat Aluminium Corporation is in serious troubles as there is no buyer for alumina;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof, and

(c) the steps taken to remove the causes of this trouble?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) to (c). The production at the Korba Alumina Plant of Bharat Aluminium Company Limited was suspended from the middle of November, 1973, following accumulation of about 12,000 tonnes of Calcined Alumina and Alumina Hydrate. The production at the plant has since been resumed with effect from 21st January, 1974.

Meanwhile, Bharat Aluminium Company has been able to secure orders for about 10,000 tonnes of Alumina from indigenous parties, including an order for 1,000 tonnes of alumina from an overseas party. The USSR has also shown interest in the purchase of 50,000 tonnes of Alumina

during 1974. The terms and conditions for the proposed deal with the USSR are currently under discussion between the Soviets and Bharat Aluminium Company. Bharat Aluminium Company is continuing its efforts to secure further orders from parties abroad.

Commissioning of 500 MW Power Generator by Bharat Heavy Electricals

344. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bharat Heavy Electricals are going to commission the country's first indigenously produced 500 MW power generator;

(b) whether engineers and technicians will need to acquire operational skill; and

(c) if so, whether any foreign assistance is sought for in this connection?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). It would be too early to talk about commissioning of the first indigenously produced 500 MW power generating set as even in the Fifth Five Year Plan there is no project for installing a 500 MW generator at any location. Considering however, the likely requirement of 500 MW generators arising by the end of the Fifth Plan or beginning of the Sixth Plan period, Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. are pursuing the question of indigenously developing a 500 MW generator. For operating a 500 MW set the engineers and technicians concerned at the power stations will naturally have to acquire the necessary skills. The question as to how such skills would be developed will be gone into by the Electricity Board concerned at the appropriate time.

इण्डिया गेट, नई दिल्ली में जवान-ज्योति पर व्यय

345. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इण्डिया गेट, नई दिल्ली पर जवान-ज्योति प्रज्वलित रखने तथा उसकी देख-रेख के लिए वहां नियुक्त जवानों पर प्रति वर्ष हजारों रुपए खर्च किए जा रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या ज्योति को प्रज्वलित रखने के लिए गैस का उपयोग किया जा रहा है जिस का इन दिनों बहुत अभाव है ;

(ग) क्या इसके स्थान पर एक साधारण स्मारक स्थापित किया जा सकता है तथा ज्योति पर खर्च की जा रही धनराशि को जवानों की विधवाओं के लिए खर्च किया जा सकता है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार उक्त प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) से (घ). इण्डिया गेट की मेहराब के नीचे निर्मित अमर जवान ज्योति एक अस्थायी युद्ध स्मारक है। स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति के पश्चात युद्ध में शहीद हुए हमारे सभी जवानों का स्मरणोत्सव मनाने के लिए एक स्थायी युद्ध स्मारक बनाने के लिए एक प्रस्ताव सरकार के सक्रिय रूप से विचाराधीन है। ज्योति जलाने के लिए इण्डियन आयल कूकिंग गैस उपयोग की जा रही है।

वर्ष 1972-73 वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान अमर जवान ज्योति पर 89,124 रुपये व्यय हुए। 6 दिसम्बर, 1973 से स्मारक के एक कोने पर लगातार अब एक ज्योति ही जलाई जा रही। इस से व्यय में बहुत कमी आ जाएगी। वहां पर तैनात जवानों पर कोई अतिरिक्त खर्च नहीं किया जाता।

जवानों की विधवाओं की समस्याओं के प्रति सरकार पूरी तरह से सचेत है और उन्हें सहायता देने के लिए कोई कमी नहीं रखी गई है।

भारत और सोवियत संघ में एक-दूसरे के नागरिकों को विशेष वर्जा

346. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत और सोवियत संघ के बीच हुए समझौते के अनुसार दोनों देश एक दूसरे

के नागरिकों को अपने-देशों में विशेष दर्जा देंगे और उनके आवागमन, यात्रा आदि के मामलों में विशेष सुविधाएं देंगे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस प्रकार का समझौता किसी अन्य देश के साथ भी किया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह): (क) जी नहीं। भारत और सोवियत समाजवादी गणतंत्र संघ के बीच ऐसा कोई करार नहीं है जिससे एक-दूसरे देश के नागरिकों को कोई विशेष दर्जा मिलता हो अथवा उन्हें कोई विशेष सुविधाएं दी जाती हों। लेकिन सोवियत संघ के साथ एक कौंसली करार पर महामान्य श्री एल. आई. ब्रेजनेव की यात्रा के दौरान 29-11-1973 को हस्ताक्षर किए गए थे। इस कौंसली करार में दोनों देशों के बीच वर्तमान कौंसली प्रबंधों का वर्णन है और वह इस विषय पर सामान्य अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यवहार के अनुरूप है।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Shortage of coal and rise in its price all over North India

347 SHRI N K SANGHI Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether in the whole of North India there is an acute shortage of coal both for domestic and industrial uses and if so, the extent of shortage in both the sectors;

(b) whether the prices of coal for domestic uses have been doubled in some of the places,

(c) if so, the factors which have lead to this acute shortage and rise in prices and to what extent it is man-made; and

(d) the steps being taken to step up production of coal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA : (a) There have been reports of shortage of coal in many parts of the country including North India but it may not be possible to assess the extent of shortage

(b) and (c) The pit-head prices of domestic soft coke had been revised from Rs 65/- to Rs 72/- for superior quality and from Rs 55/- to Rs 60/- for ordinary quality from 1-5-72. Price of soft coke of two coal-fields *viz* Mugma and Salanpur coalfields, have been brought up from Rs. 48/- and Rs. 55/- per tonne to the prevailing price of similar soft coke of the Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. *i.e.* Rs. 60/- per tonne from 1st November, 1973. This price increase was as a result of the increased liabilities on account of wage revision, bonus, dearness allowance etc.

Owing to considerable increase in the demand of coal particularly by the power houses and steel plants which enjoy a higher priority for allotment of wagons, the relatively low priority consumers have had to face shortage of coal

(d) The production of coal in the country during the calender year 1973 has increased from 74 8 million tonnes in 1972 to 77 2 million tonnes in 1973 It is proposed to raise the production further to 95 million tonnes in 1974-75 A coordinated effort is being made by the coal producing units and the railways to move as much coal as possible

Coal Transportation by Ship

348 SHRI P R SHENOY Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any scheme to transport coal to the Southern and Western parts of the country by ships on subsidy; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The scheme of subsidy on coal moved by rail-cum-sea route is administered by the Coal Controller. Under this Scheme, the consumer who gets coal from Bengal—Bihar fields by the rail-cum-sea route will receive a subsidy to meet the difference between the actual cost of transport and the calculated cost by the all-rail route.

Mini Steel Plants

349. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) how many licences have been issued during the last three years for the installation of mini steel plants and which are the parties that got these licences;

(b) whether all these licences have materialized; and

(c) the total annual production of steel in the Mini Steel Sector?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) During the years 1971, 1972 and 1973, a total of 17 Industrial/COB Licences under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act have been issued for setting up electric furnace units for manufacture of mild steel ingots/billets:

1. M/s. Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. Adityapur (Bihar);
2. M/s. Vardhaman Spinning & General Mills Ltd. Faridabad (Haryana);
3. M/s. Usha Alloys and Steels Ltd., Adityapur (Bihar);
4. M/s. Steel Complex Limited, Feroke (Kerala);
5. M/s. Bhoruka Steel Limited, Bangalore (Karnataka);
6. M/s. Rathi Alloys & Steel Limited, Ghaziabad (U.P.);
7. M/s. Motilal Padampat Sugar Mills Co. (P) Ltd., Kanpur (U.P.);
8. M/s. Electrosteel Castings Limited, Ghaziabad (U.P.);
9. M/s. Andhra Steel Corporation Ltd., Bangalore (Karnataka);
10. M/s. Modi Industries Limited, Modinagar (U.P.);
11. M/s. Gogte Steels Limited, Thana (Maharashtra);
12. M/s. Amrit Steels Limited, Ghaziabad (U.P.);
13. M/s. Uttar Pradesh Steels Ltd., Muzaffarnagar (U.P.);
14. M/s. Allied Steels Limited, Raipur (U.P.);
15. The State Industrial and Investment Corporation Ltd., Bombay (Maharashtra);
16. M/s. Somani Steels Ltd., Kanpur (U.P.);
17. M/s. Krishna Steel Industries (Pvt.) Ltd., Bombay (Maharashtra);

The above does not include those parties who have been granted Letters of Intent or who have registered themselves with the Iron & Steel Controller under the Liberalised Industrial Licensing Policy.

(b) Eleven of the above 17 units have commenced production, and the remaining schemes are under various stages of implementation.

(c) The total liquid metal production from electric furnaces during 1972-73 was about 1 million tonnes. During 1973-74, a production of about 1.2 million tonnes of liquid metal is expected.

Reduction in Defence Expenditure of India

350. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the steps taken by Government to reduce the expenditure on defence

without reducing the efficiency in any manner; and

(b) whether the recent friendship treaty of India with the U.S.S.R. has increased or decreased our expenditure on defence?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) The Government is seized of the need for economy in defence expenditure and steps have been taken to effect maximum economies in non-operational expenditure. Instructions have been issued for a 10% cut in TA, restriction on purchase of furniture, official entertainment, delegations and conferences etc. A ban has been imposed on creation of new posts and rotational transfers in non-operational sectors deferred. Construction and maintenance of non-functional buildings has also been deferred, to the extent feasible.

(b) Our defence expenditure is related to the paramount need for adequate defence preparedness in the existing security invironment and cannot be corelated with any single factor, like our treaty of friendship with U.S.S.R.

Expansion of Bokaro Steel Plant

351. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

Will the Minister of STEEL and MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Russia is to help in expansion work of Bokaro Steel Plant;

(b) if so, whether the expansion programme would be jointly worked out by Indian and Soviet Engineers; and

(c) by how much the capacity would be increased?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to (c). The Government of USSR are extending necessary assistance in the expansion of Bokaro Steel Plant to a capacity of 4 million ingot tonnes, which is already in progress. It has also been decided to increase this capacity to 4.75 million ingot tonnes per annum in continuation of 4 M.T. stage by providing some additional facilities. The Indian and Soviet experts have also recognised the possibility of further expansion of Bokaro Steel Plant to a capacity of 10 million ingot tonnes per annum.

Visit by Prime Minister of New Zealand

352. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Ministers of New Zealand and India shared views on a number of subjects during the former's recent visit to India;

(b) whether presence of military powers in the Indian Ocean figured in the talks; and

(c) if so, the gist thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Both the Prime Ministers reaffirmed their support for the concept of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace, free from Great Power rivalry, tensions and military escalation. The talks also reflected a close similarity of views on a number of subjects such as close cooperation among all countries of Asia; the achievement of a just and durable peace in the Middle East in accordance with the provisions of the Security Council Resolution No. 242; opposition to nuclear weapon tests and abhorrence of policies of racial discrimination. In order to increase trade, both the Prime Ministers agreed to exchange trade and economic delegations between the two countries; to investigate the possibility of joint ventures and of setting up demonstration units for

experimental research in the fields of agriculture and animal husbandry. Specific proposals are under consideration of the two Governments.

The Joint Statement issued on the conclusion of the visit is being laid on the table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6166/74].

मध्य प्रदेश के प्राथमिकता वाले उद्योगों के लिए इस्पात

353. **श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल** : क्या **इस्पात और खान** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के प्राथमिकता वाले उद्योगों के लिये इस्पात हेतु, वर्ष 1973-74 में कितने आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुए, अब तक कितने आवेदन पत्रों को स्वीकार किया गया और कितने आवेदन पत्र विचाराधीन हैं ;

(ख) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में इस्पात की कमी के कारण राज्य की औद्योगिक प्रगति में काफी रूकावट आई है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो राज्य की इस्पात की जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुबोध हंसदा) : (क) इस्पात का आवंटन करने के लिए उद्योग क्रम से आवेदन नहीं मांगे जाते हैं। प्राथमिकता के आधार पर इस्पात के आवंटन की प्रणाली यह है कि संबंधित उत्पादक द्वारा मांग-पत्र तैयार कर लेने और वर्क्स आर्डर जारी कर देने के पश्चात प्राथमिकता के लिए निर्धारित प्रपत्र पर इस्पात प्राथमिकता समिति को आवेदन भेजने होते हैं। मुख्य इस्पात कारखानों से इस्पात के प्रेषण इस्पात प्राथमिकता समिति करती है जो तिमाही विशेष में इस्पात की उपलब्धि इस्पात के अन्ततः उपयोग और स्पर्धी मांगों को ध्यान में रखती है।

(ख) इस्पात की कई श्रेणियों की मांग उपलब्धि से अधिक है और सम्भव है देश के अन्य भागों की तरह मध्य प्रदेश के उद्योगों को भी इस्पात सामग्री की अपर्याप्त सप्लाई की समस्या का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। वर्तमान वितरण प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत राज्यवार आवंटन नहीं किए जाते हैं।

(ग) इस्पात की उपलब्धि में वृद्धि करने के लिये किए गये उपायों में प्रौद्योगिक सुधारों द्वारा उत्पादन में वृद्धि करना, मालिक मजदूर सम्बन्धों को बेहतर बनाना, संयंत्र और मशीनरी का बेहतर रख-रखाव करना, इस्पात कारखानों में अनुपूरक सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करना, बेहतर उपकरण उपलब्धि सुनिश्चित करने के लिए नवीकरण और पूंजीगत मरम्मत के कार्यक्रमों की व्यवस्था करना, आयात के मामले में उदार नीति अपनाना विशेष रूप से उन श्रेणियों के लिए जिनकी आपूर्ति कम है, निर्यात का विनियमन करना और वितरण प्रणाली को सुप्रवाही बनाना सम्मिलित है।

मध्य प्रदेश को कोयले का आवंटन

354. **श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल** : क्या **इस्पात और खान** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले छः महीनों में मध्य प्रदेश को कुल कितने कोयले का आवंटन किया गया :

(ख) क्या कोयले का आवंटन इस राज्य की आवश्यकता के अनुसार नहीं किया गया है, यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार इस से अवगत है कि राज्य की अवश्यकता के अनुसार कोयले का अवंटन न किये जाने से वहां तापीय विद्युत थरमल शक्ति के उत्पादन में काफी कमी हुई है जिसके फलस्वरूप राज्य की अर्थव्यवस्था को गहरा आघात पहुंचा है, और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुबोध हंसदा) : (क) और (ख). चूंकि अकोकर कोयले के वितरण पर कोई नियंत्रण नहीं है इस लिए इसे राज्यवार आवंटित करने की कोई प्रणाली नहीं है। कोकर कोयले के वितरण पर नियंत्रण है तथा उसे

विभिन्न औद्योगिक इकाइयों को उनकी जरूरत और उपलब्धि के अनुसार आवंटित किया जाता है।

(ग) और (घ) स्थायी सम्पर्क समिति, जिसमें सरकार के सभी सम्बद्ध मंत्रालयों के प्रतिनिधि हैं, ने प्रत्येक बड़े बिजली घर को, उनकी जरूरत, अपेक्षित किस्म के कोयले की उपलब्धि और परिवहन क्षमता को ध्यान में रख कर विशिष्ट कोयला क्षेत्रों से जोड़ दिया है। मध्य प्रदेश में कोयले की कमी के कारण तापीय बिजली के उत्पादन में कमी की कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

अमरीका के साथ व्यापार बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव

355. **श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल :** क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विशेषकर विज्ञान और वाणिज्य के क्षेत्र में व्यापार बढ़ाये जाने का विशेष प्रस्ताव लेकर भारतीय राजदूत हाल में अमरीका वापस चला गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या हैं; और

(ग) इस बारे में अमरीका की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) से (ग). ऐसा कोई विशेष प्रस्ताव तो नहीं है, लेकिन हमारे राजदूत महोदय व्यापार, उद्योग एवं विज्ञान संबंधी सहयोग के क्षेत्रों में भारत तथा अमरीका के बीच आदान-प्रदान बढ़ाने के लिए अपने साथ वह ठोस सुझाव ले गए हैं। ये प्रस्ताव अभी बातचीत के स्तर पर ही हैं और इसलिए उनका ब्यौरा बताना उचित न होगा।

बंगला देश को मान्यता दिये जाने के लिये भारत-रूस मांग पर पाकिस्तान की प्रतिक्रिया

356. **श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल :** क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या श्री ब्रेजनेव की भारत यात्रा के अंत में जारी की गई संयुक्त विज्ञप्ति पर, जिसमें पाकिस्तान से यह अनुरोध किया गया है कि बंगलादेश को मान्यता दी जाए, श्री भुट्टो ने टिप्पणी करते हुए यह कहा है कि प्रभुसत्ता सम्पन्न देश दूसरे प्रभुसत्ता सम्पन्न देश से ऐसी मांग नहीं कर सकता, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) सरकार ने प्रधान मंत्री भुट्टो के इस आशय के बयान की रिपोर्टें देखी हैं।

(ख) भारत सोवियत घोषणा में मात्र यह विश्वास व्यक्त किया गया है कि पाकिस्तान द्वारा बंगलादेश को मान्यता देना इस उपमहाद्वीप में स्थायित्व एवं राजनीतिक मामलों को तेजी से निपटाने के हित में होगा।

Talks between India and Bangladesh about three-way repatriation

357. SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has recently been any talks between the Officials of India and Bangladesh regarding the working of the three-way repatriation and to find ways and means to activate the present system of repatriation; and

(b) whether any delay has been shown by Government of Pakistan in this regard so far as the repatriation is concerned; and if so, the nature thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) The process of three-way repatriation under the Delhi Agreement was reviewed during the Indo-Bangladesh talks in January, 1974. Due to Pakistan's delay in clearing its nationals in Bangladesh, the pace of their repatriation has been comparatively slow. He have urged Pakistan to expedite the clearance of their nations in Bangladesh so that the process of three-way repatriation can be speeded up.

Undisposed of petitions regarding retirement dues in nationalised coal mines

358. SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) after taking over the coal mines by Government how many petitions were lying undisposed of in connection with the retirement benefits and the Provident Fund dues, State-wise; and

(b) the broad features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Accident in Iron works on Girish Ghosh Road, Belur

359. SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that forty persons received severe burn injuries when a big bucket containing molten iron over turned and fell on workers at an iron works on Girish Ghosh Road, Belur in Howrah District on the 29th December, 1973;

(b) how many of the injured workers suffered seriously; and

(c) whether they were given any compensation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and the same will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Non-aligned Nations Conference

360. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for which the Non-aligned Nations Conference for which the Spokesman of Government of Yugoslavia had expressed the desire to call it earlier, has now been postponed till it was originally scheduled to meet as a result of consultations and agreement between Indian and Yugoslav Governments;

(b) the difficulties or obstacles apprehended in calling such a Conference earlier particularly in view of developing tensions and international difficulties of various nature; and

(c) the arrangements being made for easeir and quick consultations with the heads of non-aligned Nations on problems requiring joint action and concurrence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). Contrary to newspaper reports no desire was expressed by Yugoslavia to bring forward the date of the next Non-aligned Summit Conference which is scheduled to be held in Sri Lanka in 1976. On the other hand, Yugoslavia expressed the view that the non-aligned countries should abide by the decisions taken at Algiers, including the decision to hold the next Summit Conference in 1976.

(c) During Indo-Yugoslav talks it was felt that the current international situation requires fresh initiatives by non-aligned countries with the aim to contribute towards solution of problems emphasised by the Algiers Conference and specially in regard to questions concerning economic relations and mutual economic cooperation between non-aligned countries. It was also considered desirable that the non-aligned countries should meet as soon as possible at an appropriate level to review the latest international developments and their bearing on non-aligned as well as other developing countries.

The Coordinating Committee of non-aligned countries is scheduled to meet in Algiers from March 19—21 to discuss matters of interest to the non-aligned countries. It is likely that the idea of convening a larger meeting of the whole non-aligned group at Foreign Ministers' level may be considered at this meeting.

Prospects of mineral oil in Kachchativu Island

361. SHRI S. C SAMANTA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) to what extent India's sovereignty over Kachchativu Island has been acknowledged and recognised by Sri Lanka's Prime Minister during her recent visit to India;

(b) whether there are prospects of mineral oil availability in the Island,

(c) whether any attempt to explore it is likely to be made; and

(d) the facilities being extended to Sri Lanka in the Island?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) (a) During the recent visit of the Prime Minister of Sri Lanka both the Prime Ministers discussed the question of Kachchativu and related matters, satisfactory progress was made during these discussions and as a result it was agreed that a decision will be taken in the very near future regarding the boundary in the historic waters between India and Sri Lanka between the Palk Straits and Adam's Bridge.

(b) We have no definite information regarding the prospects of mineral oil availability in the waters of the Palk Bay or the islands therein

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Reorientation of Indian Army training procedures

362 SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:
SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Army has reoriented its training procedures; and

(b) if so, whether this is going to improve the fighting efficiency of the troops?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

Our tactical and administrative doctrine has withstood the test of war. However, based on an analysis of the 1971 operations, suitable lessons were drawn up to further improve the fighting efficiency of the Army These measures are being implemented

Memorandum from Progressive Provident Fund Employees Federation of India for implementation of recommendations of Third Pay Commission

363 SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India or the Central Provident Fund Commissioner has received any memorandum from the Progressive Provident Fund Employees Federation of India demanding immediate implementation of pay revision consequent upon the recommendations of Third Pay Commission,

(b) whether such revision has already been implemented in sister organisations such as Employees State Insurance; and

(c) if so, the reasons why the pay revision, consequent upon the Third Pay Commission Recommendations has been delayed in the case of Employees Provident Fund Organisations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA). (a) Yes.

(b) Such a revision has been sanctioned for certain categories of employees of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation.

(c) The salary and allowances of the employees of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation, which is a statutory body, shall be such as may be specified by the Central Board of Trustees, Employees' Provident Fund, with the approval of the

Central Government in terms of Section 5D(7) of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Act, 1952. The revised scales of pay for Central Government employees cannot, therefore, be applied automatically to the staff of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation irrespective of whether such a revision has been implemented in sister organisations. However, the question of revising the pay scales of their employees is under consideration of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation.

Steps for Rehabilitation of Ex-servicemen after 1971

364. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) a brief outline of the various steps taken by the Government for the rehabilitation of Ex-servicemen, since December, 1971;

(b) whether any co-operation has been sought and received from the State Governments;

(c) whether Government have any more such steps in view; and

(d) if so, the brief outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Brief outlines of the various steps taken by the Government in this regard is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6167/74].

(b) Yes, Sir. Some State Governments have created Special Cells in their Directorates of Employment in order to improve the placement of ex-servicemen in civil jobs. Many of the State Governments accord some priority to disabled ex-servicemen in the matter of assignment of lands which are at their disposal. State Governments have made reservations of plots or houses upto 15 per cent in their own Housing Schemes for Defence personnel, including the disabled, war widows and ex-servicemen. Separate Defence Colonies have also been set up in Chandigarh, Churu (Rajasthan), Dehradun, Goa, Hissar, Jullunder, Ludhiana, Lohari (Punjab), Pune and Panchkula (Haryana). States have been requested for setting up more housing colonies and larger reservations of plots/flats in their Housing Schemes.

(c) and (d). The facilities offered to the ex-servicemen are under constant review of the Government and where they are found wanting, suitable remedial steps are taker to ensure that maximum benefits accrue to them.

Persons registered with employment exchanges in Delhi

365. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons registered with the Employment Exchanges in Delhi as on the 31st December, 1973 and 31st January, 1974;

(b) the number of persons who were given employment during this period; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to overcome unemployment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The information is given below:

1.	Number on the Live Register.	On 31-12-1973 ..	1,94,981
		On 31-1-1973 ..	8,75,594
2.	Number of placements effected.	During 1973	35,092
		During January, 1974. ..	2,015

(c) Government have been making all possible efforts to provide an increasing number of employment opportunities for the unemployed. A programme for educated unemployed was started by the Ministry of Education in 1971-72. The actual expenditure during 1971-72 and 1972-73 under this scheme in Delhi was of the order of Rs. 29.07 lakhs and a provision of Rs. 67.06 lakhs has been proposed in the Revised estimates for 1973-74.

Under the half-a-million jobs programme, the Delhi Administration was allotted a sum of Rs. 2.50 crores for formulating productive schemes so as to provide employment to about 25,000 educated persons. So far 45 schemes involving an outlay of Rs. 156.42 lakhs aimed at creating gainful employment for 11,198 persons have been approved. All but seven schemes are being implemented. Till November, 1973 an expenditure of Rs. 42.90 lakhs was incurred and employment for 912 persons created.

Corporation to help ex-servicemen

366. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Corporation to help the Ex-servicemen to set up small scale industries;

(b) if so, the likely date by which the Corporation would be set up;

(c) the pattern of management and functioning of the Corporation; and

(d) whether the State Governments would also be associated with this venture?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (d). The necessity and feasibility of forming a Corporation to help ex-servicemen to set up small-scale industries is under study. Details are still being worked out and it will take some more time before a final decision can be taken.

Proposal to manufacture MIG 21-Ms at H.A.L., Nasik

367. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to manufacture MIG 21-Ms also at the Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., Nasik; and

(b) if so, the time by which the production is likely to start?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Production of the aircraft has already commenced.

Production of soft and hard coke

368. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of soft coke and hard coke produced in the country during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the requirements of each State and the quantum allotted and actually despatched to each State during the period 1st April, 1973 to 31st December, 1973; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to improve production and movement thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Production of hard coke (excluding that in the coke ovens captive to the steel plants) and soft coke during the last three years has been as under:—

(Million Tonnes)

	Soft Coke	Hard Coke (including Pearl & Nut Coke)
1971-72 . . .	2.46	1.84
1972-73 . . .	2.24	1.89
1973-74 . . . (April-Dec. 1973)	2.19	1.53

(b) The movement and distribution of Hard Coke was brought under control in July 1973. A statement showing the demands sponsored by the various State Governments and Central authorities and allocations made against them during the period August—December, 1973 is given in Statement I. Another statement indicating despatches to various States during the period April—August, 1973 is given in Statement II.

In respect of Soft Coke, demands are sponsored by the respective State Governments on the Railways. The Railways allocate wagons for movement to each State and inform the Soft Coke producing units. Both BCCL and CMA are in a position to meet the full requirements of soft coke but the major constraint is the movement. Actual despatches have been much less than the allocation of wagons made by Railways for movement of soft coke.

(c) The following steps have been taken to augment production of soft coke:—

(i) Reservation of certain grades of steam coal exclusively for production of soft coke.

(ii) Feasibility of utilising Slack coal for production of soft coke.

(iii) Improvement in water supply systems at different collieries to maintain uninterrupted production throughout the year.

Additional cokeriers are proposed to be installed during V Plan to increase production of hard coke.

Regular liaison is maintained with Railway authority to augument despatches. Road movement is also being encouraged.

Statement I

(Figures in Wagons)

State	Demand	Allocation
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	785	610
Assam	725	641
West Bengal	4506	3812
Bihar	776	759
Delhi	1259	1259
Gujarat	4903	3405
Himachal Pradesh	65	57
Kerala	125	108
Jammu & Kashmir	575	549
Maharashtra	3030	2370
Madhya Pradesh	1841	1366
Tamil Nadu	1300	1266
Mysore	1000	864
Orissa	425	328
Pondicherry	45	37
Punjab	3722	2488
Haryana	1000	966
Rajasthan	1945	857
Tripura	50	23
Uttar Pradesh	4795	3557
Nagaland	54	51
Goa	5	5
Chandigarh	150	150
(Total states)	33171	25608
Centrally sponsored.	49033	45003

Statement II

(Figures in Wagons)

State	Despatches
Andhra Pradesh	1003
Assam	155
West Bengal	4852
Bihar	3074
Delhi	234
Gujarat	2054
Himachal Pradesh	7
Kerala	99
Jammu and Kashmir	2
Maharashtra	2713
Madhya Pradesh	575
Tamil Nadu	932
Mysore	887
Orissa	2794
Pondicherry	—
Punjab	3898
Haryana	200
Rajasthan	985
Tripura	—
Uttar Pradesh	4232
Nagaland	—
Goa	1
TOTAL :	28828

Production of coal

369 SHRI S N. MISRA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state.

(a) the production, in tonnes of coal during the last three years, and

(b) the pit head lifting of coal for the years 1971-72, 1972-73 and from 1st April, 1973 to 31st December, 1973 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) (a) Production of coal during the last three years had been follows —

Year	*Production*
	(in million tonnes)
1970-71	72 95
1971-72	72 42
1972-73	76 40

(b) Despatches of coal from pit-heads had been as follows —

Year	*Despatches*
	(in million tonnes)
1971-72	65 52
1972-73	68 91
1973-74 (upto 31-12-1973)	50 59

Daily average of patients attended to in Delhi hospitals prior to strike by doctors

370 SHRI H K L BHAGAT Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) the total number of daily average patients attended to in the hospitals run by the Central Government and Delhi Administration in Delhi prior to the strike of junior doctors,

(b) the number of average daily patients attended to during January 1974 after the strike; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to attend to the patients during this period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A K. KISKU) (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-6168/74].

Expansion of medical facilities in trans-Jamuna area of Delhi

371 SHRI H K L BHAGAT Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) the plans for expansion of medical facilities including hospitals and dispensaries for the trans Jamuna area,

(b) when these plans are likely to be implemented and

(c) the present position with regard to these facilities provided to this area ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A K KISKU) (a) During the 4th Five Year Plan it was envisaged to establish a 500 bedded hospital and one dispensary each for about 25,000 of population

(b) The 500 bedded hospital is likely to be established by the end of the 5th Five Year Plan About 23 dispensaries including 2 Civil Hospitals are being run in the trans-Jamuna area

(c) As far as construction of 500 bedded hospital at Shahdara is concerned, 54 acres of land had been purchased The construction of buildings etc will be started after the requisite formalities are complete The dispensaries are opened as and when considered necessary according to the prescribed pattern i e one dispensary for 25 000 population

Outlay on Hospet, Vizag and Salem Steel Plants

372 SHRI B V. NAIK : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the outlay till now, on the three steel plants at Hospet, Vizag and Salem ;

(b) whether there is any proposal to acquire iron ore mines belonging to private parties at Sandur in Bellary District to supply raw material to Hospet steel plant; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) : (a) The year-wise expenditure incurred on the Vijayanagar, Visakhapatnam and Salem Steel Projects is given below:—

(Expenditure incurred (Rs in lakhs)

Project	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	*1973-74 (Up to Feb 15, 1974)	Total
Vijayanagar	1.00	61.48	23 26	41 74	127.58
Vishakhapatnam . . .	1.00	15.28	4.75	50.34	71.37
Salem	6.75	50 75	88 67	221.54	367.71
			Grand Total		. 566 66 lakhs

*Figures provisional

(b) No such proposal is under consideration at present.

(c) Does not arise.

Low production in Heavy Industrial Units in Public Sector

373. SHRI B. V. NAIK : Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of heavy industrial units in the public sector which are producing half of their installed capacity or power;

(b) whether the high level committee set up to go into the problems of public sector industries has carried out its investigations on a priority basis; and

(c) if so, its broad findings for low productivity?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Names of Heavy Industrial Units in the Public Sector which are producing half of their installed capacity or lower:—

(1) Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi.

(2) Bharat Heavy Plates & Vessels Limited, Vishakhapatnam.

(3) Triveni Structurals Ltd., Naini, Allahabad.

(4) Mining & Allied Machinery Corporation, Durgapur.

(5) Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., Hardwar.

(b) The Action Committee on Public Enterprises constituted by the Bureau of Public Enterprises have gone into the working of BHEL (Hardwar), BHPV, TSL, HEC and MAMC with a view to maximising the utilisation of their installed capacities.

(c) The broad findings of the Action Committee for the low productivity in these Units are as under:—

(1) Power cut imposed by the State Governments;

(2) Shortage of various raw-materials;

(3) Deficiencies in management;

(4) Poor Industrial relations.

Use of DIR to meet Delhi Textile Stir

375 SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have invoked D.I.R. to meet Delhi Textile stir; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) and (b). The Delhi Administration have issued orders under rule 119 of the Defence of India Rules, 1971 to the Delhi Cloth Mills, Swatantra Bharat Mills, and D.C.M. Silk Mills declaring the employment in these mills as essential employment and also directing the management to advance a sum of Rs. 240/- (in respect of the Delhi Cloth Mills) and Rs. 200/ (in respect of the Swatantra Bharat Mills and D.C.M. Silk Mills) to each worker recoverable in monthly instalments of Rs. 20/- each, and not to victimise any of the workmen.

Gas Requirement of TISCO

376. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the entire requirement of gases for Tata Iron and Steel Co. Limited's Steel plant is supplied by the Indian Oxygen Limited, through a Tonnage Plant inside TISCO plant area;

(b) whether the entire installed capacity of this Tonnage plant is fully utilised by TISCO steel plant; and

(c) the broad outlines of terms and conditions of the supply of gases by the Indian Oxygen Limited to TISCO steel plant?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) : (a) and (b). Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited obtain their requirements of general purpose oxygen and dissolved acetylene for use other than in the direct processing of bulk steel production, from Indian Oxygen Limited who have their own plant in Jamshedpur. Tata Iron and Steel Company have a 100-tonne per day capacity oxygen plant of their own which supplies oxygen for use in the direct processing of bulk steel production. This plant is situated withtin the premises of the factory compound of Indian Oxygen Ltd. The entire installed capacity of the tonnage oxygen plant is fully utilised by Tata Iron and Steel Company. The Plant is maintained and operated by Indian Oxygen Limited, who have the specialised know-how for this;

(c) The terms of the agreement are not available with Government. This is an agreement between two private companies.

Strike threat by All-India Oxygen and Acetylene Employees Federation

377 SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the threatened All-India strike in Indian Oxygen Limited called by the All-India Oxygen & Acetylene Employees Federation has been settled;

(b) whether the Charter of Demands submitted by the Employees Federation to the Company has been referred to National Industrial Tribunals for Arbitration as reportedly suggested jointly by the INTUC, AITUC and HMS; and

(c) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). According to available information, the All India Indian Oxygen and Acetylene Employees'

Federation had threatened a strike from November 26, 1973. The proposed strike was, however, subsequently deferred by the Federation *vide* its communication dated November 25, 1973 to the management. According to the Government of West Bengal who being principally concerned were consulted in the matter, there is hardly any justification for referring the issues raised by the All India Indian Oxygen & Acetylene Employees' Federation to a National Tribunal for the reason that the disputed issues were by and large either covered by subsisting settlements or have already been referred by the State Government to adjudication. It is understood that the Federation is no longer the recognised Federation, and that the management are currently having negotiations at Calcutta with the now recognised All India Federation of Indian Oxygen Employees' Unions over the remaining outstanding issues.

Production of special steel

378. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up a plant for indigenous production of special steel;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) whether some objection has been raised against the project from some quarters of Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) :(a) and (b). The reference is perhaps to the Special Steels Plant being set up at Salem in Tamil Nadu, which is being designed for the production of the following:—

Sheets & Strips	*loans per year*
Stainless Steel	70,000
Electrical steel	75,000
Other Special steels	50,000
TOTAL :	1,95,000

The estimated capital cost of the project is about Rs. 340 crores.

(c) No, Sir.

मध्य प्रदेश के बस्तर जिले में पाये गये खनिज भण्डार

380. **डा. लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय** : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के बस्तर जिले में हाल ही में विभिन्न उपयोगी खनिज भंडारों का पता लगा है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उपलब्ध खनिज कौन-कौन से हैं और उनके भंडारों की क्या स्थिति है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सुबोध प्रसाद) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

कोयले पर उत्पादन शुल्क

381. **डा. लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय** : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोयले पर उत्पादन शुल्क हाल ही में बढ़ाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इससे कोयला खान अधिकरण को कितनी अतिरिक्त आय होगी ; और

(ग) क्या इसके परिणामस्वरूप कोयले के मूल्यों में वृधि हुई है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सुबोध हंसदा) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

बालको एल्यूमीना प्लांट, कोरबा, मध्य प्रदेश का बंद होना

382. **डा. लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय** : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में कोरबा स्थित बालको एल्यूमीना प्लांट कब से बन्द पड़ा है ;

(ख) इसके बन्द होने के कारण क्या हैं और कितना एल्यूमीना कारखानों में पड़ है ,

(ग) वहां पर काम करने वाले स्थायी कर्मचारियों और अधिकारियों की इस समय संख्या कितनी है , और

(घ) उनके वेतनों आदि पर होने वाला तथा इस कारखाने पर हो रहा अन्य कुल मासिक व्यय कितना है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुबोध प्रसाद) : (क) भारत अल्यूमिनियम कम्पनी लिमिटेड के कोरबा एल्यूमिना संयंत्र जिसमें नवम्बर, 1973 के मध्य से उत्पादन बन्द हो गया था, में 21 जनवरी, 1974 से उत्पादन शुरू हो गया है ।

(ख) संयंत्र में लगभग 12000 टन एल्यूमिना का इकट्ठा हो जाने तथा एल्यूमिना की की बिक्री में कठिनाई के कारण नवम्बर 1973 से उत्पादन बंद करना पड़ा था । संयंत्र के पास इस समय लगभग 11,000 टन एल्यूमिना का भंडार है । 10,000 टन की बिक्री हो जाने से इसके शीघ्र कम हो जाने की आशा है ।

(ग) संयंत्र में काम करने वाले नियमित कर्मचारियों और अधिकारियों की संख्या क्रमशः 700 तथा 99 है ।

(घ) संयंत्र में काम करने वाले परिचालन कर्मचारियों तथा अधिकारियों का वेतन बिल लगभग 2.40 लाख रुपये मासिक होता है । संयंत्र का अन्य निर्धारित मासिक व्यय, घिसावट-मूल्य तथा ब्याज को छोड़ कर, लगभग 50,000 रुपये होता है । सरकार से लिए गए ऋण पर ब्याज की मात्रा 1.30 करोड़ रुपये वार्षिक है ।

अमरीका के साथ मैत्रीपूर्ण संबंध पुनः स्थापित करना

383. **डा. लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय** : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या डा. किसिंजर ने पी. एल. 480 के बारे में हाल ही में हुए करार को भारत और अमरीका के बीच मैत्रीपूर्ण संबंध फिर से स्थापित करने की दिशा में एक शुरूआत बताया है ; और

(ख) क्या उन्होंने उक्त वक्तव्य संसद में अंतराष्ट्रीय स्थिति पर हो रही चर्चा के दौरान अमरीका के साथ हमारे संबंधों पर भाषण देने के बाद दिया था ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी हां, डाक्टर किसिंजर ने यह वक्तव्य विदेश मंत्री के संसद में भाषण के बाद दिया था ।

Lignite Production at Neyveli

384. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER . Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposals for the expansion of lignite production at Neyveli;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) the time by which completion of development projects is expected?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) : (a) and (b). Yes Sir. A proposal to step up the production of lignite to a level of 6.5 million tonnes per annum, with an investment of Rs. 36 crores on the specialised mining equipment, is under active consideration of the Government.

(c) By 1977-78.

Import of Scrap

385. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ore Furnace Industry has contended that its production of steel is declining owing to high prices of scrap;

(b) whether any suggestion in this regard has also been made that it would be profitable for the country to import scrap and export products of the furnace industry; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines of the policy of Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to (c). Presumably, the reference is to electric furnace units manufacturing steel ingots/billetes. If so, the Steel Furnace Association of India has been representing that the full utilization of the installed capacity in the electric furnace industry has not been possible, on account of inadequate availability and high prices of ferrous scrap and the difficult power supply position in some States. They have suggested the import of scrap, and export of rolled products to facilitate better utilisation of the melting as well as re-rolling capacity in the country, which will also contribute to foreign exchange earnings. This proposal is under examination.

Issue of Republic Day Parade Passes to Press Representatives

386. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of passes issued to press representatives of Delhi for witnessing the Republic Day Parade 1974 and the particulars of their addresses;

(b) whether the small news papers are shown negligence in issuance of passes; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (c). A special enclosure for press was provided on the occasion of this year's Republic Day Parade and 1322 invitation cards had been issued to press representatives (including their spouses) for seats in this enclosure. Cards were issued to all the correspondents accredited to Government of India. In addition, cards were issued to foreign correspondents and other correspondents and journalists, on request, according to availability of seats. The list of correspondents accredited to Delhi Administration was finalised according to the advice of that Administration. The question of negligence of small news papers does not, therefore, arise. The work of compilation of a list of the invitees, and their addresses, would not be commensurate with the time and labour involved.

Coal shortage in Gujarat

387. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of coal in Gujarat State; and

(b) if so, the main causes thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) : (a) and (b). Owing to considerable increase in the demand for coal, particularly by the power houses and the steel plants which enjoy a higher priority for allotment of wagons, the relatively low priority consumers have had to face shortage of coal in the recent months all over the country including Gujarat.

Export of Korba Alumina to USSR

388. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Alumina will be exported to U.S.S.R. from Korba Plant in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the amount thereof and the terms of agreement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD) . (a) and (b). The USSR has shown an interest in the purchase of 50,000 tonnes of calcined alumina during 1974 from the Korba Plant of Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd. The terms and conditions for the export have not been finalised as the matter is under discussion between the two parties.

Indo-British Agreement to check Illegal entry into Britain

389. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO . Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indo-British agreement has been concluded to check illegal entry of Indians into Britain; and

(b) if so, the gist thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFEAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) During the visit of the British Parliamentary Under Secretary for Home Affairs, Mr. David Lane, the problem of illegal entry into Britain, however, was discussed wherein the British Government sought informal cooperation of the Government of India in preventing racketeering in illegal immigration. No specific agreement in this respect has been concluded.

(b) Does not arise.

Visit of Chinese Military Team to Pakistan

390. SHRI BUTA SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a team of Military experts from China visited Pakistan in January, 1974; and

(b) if so, the main purpose of the visit?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) :(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Chinese team reportedly visited Pakistan at the invitation of the Pak. Army Chief of Staff, possibly as a reciprocal visit, after the visit of a similar Pakistani team to China last year.

Discontentment among Territorial Army Personnel at Adra

391. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was any discontentment amongst the Territorial Army personnel who were under training at Adra (South Eastern Railway) during the past six months;

(b) if so, what were the grievances of the personnel and the steps taken by the Government to settle the same;

(c) whether any penal action has been taken against the personnel for the agitation; and

(d) if so, the nature thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) No. Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Terms and Conditions of Service of Territorial Army Personnel

392. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the policy of the Government about the use of Territorial Army in trade disputes ;

(b) whether the personnel recruited in the Territorial Army were informed that they would be required to work during strikes before they were recruited; and

(c) if so, whether a copy of the terms and conditions will be laid on the Table of the House ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) In accordance with the provisions of Territorial Army Act, 1948, Territorial Army personnel are required to act, among other things, in support of the civil power. Thus they can be used to prevent the disruption of essential services.

(b) The persons recruited to T. A. are bound by the provisions of the Act as above.

(c) An extract of Section 7 of the Territorial Army, Act 1948 which lays down the liability for military service, is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6169/74].

Alleged misuse of Steel by Industrial Units

393. SHRI VASANT SATHE :
SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether steel issued from regulated sources is being misused on a large scale by the industrial units ;

(b) if so, whether surprise checks have been conducted in the various parts of the country to verify the use of steel issued from regulated sources and the results thereof ; and

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken against the offenders and other measures conceived to check effectively the misuse of steel ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to (c). Reports are sometimes received about the misutilisation of allotted steel materials by the actual users. Effective steps are being taken to check such misutilisation. Iron and Steel (Control) Order, 1956 has been amended to provide specifically that the use of steel for any purpose other than that for which it is allotted or applied for is a penal offence punishable under the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. The Regional Offices of the Iron and Steel Controller have been set up at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kanpur, Hyderabad and New Delhi to ensure proper utilisation of allotted steel materials. These Regional Offices conduct surprise checks also and if any misutilisation comes to notice, they initiate apropriate action. Assistance of the Central Bureau of Investigations/State Police Authorities, is also taken by them, wherever necessary.

पाकिस्तान द्वारा बिहारियों को लेने से इंकार करना

395. **श्री महा दीपक सिंह शाक्य** : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पाकिस्तान ने दो लाख बिहारियों को लेने से इंकार कर दिया है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं, और इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) और (ख). दिल्ली समझौते की शर्तों के अंतर्गत पाकिस्तान बंगलादेश से अपने ऐसे सभी नागरिकों को लेने के लिए वचनबद्ध है जो पश्चिम पाकिस्तान मूल के हैं या केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारी हैं अथवा विभाजित परिवारों के। इसके अतिरिक्त कठिनाई-वर्ग में आए 2,000 लोगों को भी पाकिस्तान लेगा। 10 फरवरी 1974 तक पाकिस्तान बंगलादेश से 51,021 लोगों को मंजूर कर चुका था, जो उपरोक्त पहले तीन वर्गों में आते हैं।

कानपुर में निर्मित आग्नेय अस्त्र

396. **श्री महा दीपक सिंह शाक्य** : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कानपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश में कुछ आग्नेय अस्त्र बनाये जाते हैं, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कौन-कौन से अस्त्र बनाये जाते हैं और क्या कोई नया कारखाना बनाने का विचार है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय (रक्षा उत्पादन) में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान।

(ख) यह प्रकट करना लोक हित में नहीं होगा कि किस प्रकार के शस्त्र बनाए जा रहे हैं।

भारतीय फील्ड गन बनाने के लिए सरकार ने एक परियोजना स्वीकृत की है। इस गन के उत्पादन की योजना आर्डनेंस कारखानों की वर्तमान क्षमता में वृद्धि द्वारा बनाई गई है।

अमरीका तथा अन्य देशों द्वारा हिन्द महासागर में सैनिक शक्ति सुदृढ़ करना

397. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा :
श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अमरीका तथा अन्य बड़ी शक्तियों का हिन्द महासागर में अपनी सैनिक शक्ति को सुदृढ़ करने की अपनी योजना को कार्य रूप देने का विचार है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि अमरीका ने यू. के. सरकार से हुई बातचीत के फलस्वरूप दीगो गार्सिया द्वीप में सैनिक सुविधाओं का विस्तार करने की अपनी योजनाओं की घोषणा की है।

(ख) इस घटना के प्रति हमारी गंभीर चिंता अमरीका और यू. के. की सरकारों तक पहुंचा दी गई है, यह कार्यवाई संयुक्त राष्ट्र महासभा के उस प्रस्ताव के प्रतिकूल है जिसमें हिन्द महासागर को शांति क्षेत्र घोषित किया गया है और बड़ी ताकतों से कहा गया है कि हिन्द महासागर में वे अपने सैनिक अड्डों में सैन्य विस्तार न करें।

हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड के इन्दौर यार्ड से आवंटित इस्पात में चोर बाजारी

398. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इन्दौर स्थित हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड के यार्ड से गत वर्ष संस्थानों को आवंटित किया गया कोटा संस्थानों द्वारा भारी मात्रा में चोर बाजार में बेचा गया था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे कितने संस्थान हैं और उनमें से प्रत्येक के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुबोध हंसदा) : (क) और (ख). वर्तमान वितरण प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत कोटे नहीं दिए जाते हैं। मुख्य उत्पादकों के स्टाकयार्डों से इस्पात सामग्री, इस बारे में बनाई गई नीति के अनुसार दी जाती है। फिर भी, हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड के इन्दौर स्थित स्टाकयार्ड से दी गई इस्पात सामग्री के दरुपयोग के बारे में जांच की जा रही है और पूर्ण जानकारी सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड के इंदौर स्थित यार्ड से इस्पात के कोटे का उत्पादन

399. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों में हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड के इंदौर स्थित यार्ड से कितने संस्थानों और व्यक्तियों को इस्पात का कोटा आवंटित किया गया और उसमें से प्रत्येक को कितना-कितना कोटा आवंटित किया गया ,

(ख) संस्थानों की इस्पात से निर्मित कौन-कौन सी वस्तुएं तथा कितनी मात्रा में आवंटित की गई ; और

(ग) व्यक्तियों को इस्पात से निर्मित कौन-कौन सी वस्तुएं तथा कितनी मात्रा में आवंटित की गई ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुबोध हंसदा) : (क) वर्तमान वितरण प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत कोटे नहीं दिए जाते हैं। मुख्य उत्पादकों के स्टाकयार्डों में इस्पात सामग्री इस बारे में बनाई गई नीति के अनुसार दी जाती है।

(ख) और (ग). हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड के इन्दौर स्थित स्टाकयार्ड से वास्तव में जितनी इस्पात सामग्री दी गई उसके बारे में जानकारी प्राप्त की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

इंदौर और उज्जैन में कपड़ा मिलों द्वारा कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि जमा न कराना

400. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इंदौर और उज्जैन में ऐसी कितनी कपड़ा मिलें हैं जिन्होंने कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि की राशि अभी तक जमा नहीं कराई है उनके नाम क्या हैं तथा उन्होंने कितनी-कितनी राशि जमा नहीं कराई है ; और

(ख) उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बालगोविंद वर्मा) : (क) और (ख). भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों ने सूचित किया है कि सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है और एकत्र की जा रही है। वह यथा-समय सभा की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी।

12.00 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED INCREASING POLICE FIRINGS IN GUJARAT

SHRI P. M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar) : Sir, before I call the attention of the Minister to the situation in Gujarat, I would humbly submit that while you have been pleased to admit this important matter as a Calling Attention motion, no other Member from Gujarat has secured the ballot. So, I seek your indulgence and would request you to kindly allow other Members from Gujarat also to put some questions if they so desire.

MR. SPEAKER : The rules do not permit. it.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA : Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon :

> "Reported increasing police firings in different parts of Gujarat resulting in the death of students and other people."

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad) : Sir, I rise on a point of order.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : Sir. . .

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Lakkappa, kmdly keep sitting unless I call you some time.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR : Sir, my point of order is this. When an important question like the agitation and disturbances in Ahmedabad and other parts of Gujarat is raised, and when my friend Shri P. M. Mehta has specifically requested the Minister of Home Affairs to answer, why is the Minister of State rising to answer this on his behalf ? Where is the Home Minister ? Is it because that the UP elections are more important than the situation in Gujarat ? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : On the one hand you are complaining that your Members are absent. Why are they not present ? Something which you are asking for yourself and telling about yourself, you are denying it to others.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR : My point of order is this. Why the Minister of Home Affairs is not present ? Does the Government consider Gujarat is less important than the electioneering in UP ? Why is the Minister of Home Affairs not present here ?

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. Kindly sit down. If you can take back your Adjournment Motion in the ground that many Members have gone out in connection with the elections, why are you blaming the others now? On the very first day you said, "We are taking it back; we are all going for the elections" But now you are denying it to them. Please sit down Be reasonable.

SHRI P. M MEHTA : As no other name from the Gujarat MPs has secured a place through the ballot, I requested the Chair to allow other Members also from Gujarat to put questions. That was my submission

MR. SPEAKER : Do not enter into arguments.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): Sir, short supply of certain essential commodities and steep rise in prices sparked off agitations by different groups of people in various parts of Gujarat from the beginning of the current year. In the course of these agitations, extensive attacks on Government grain godowns, grain shops, oil depots, Municipal and State transport buses, looting of grocery shops and fair price shops, damaging public and private property by stone-throwing and arson occurred in several parts of the State It is a matter of deep regret that the police had to resort to use of force in dealing with such disturbances

Prior to the 9th February, 1974 when a proclamation under Article 356 of the Constitution was made by the President, police opened fire at 30 places resulting in the unfortunate death of 45 persons and injuries to 137. One Police Sub-Inspector and two police men were killed and 919 police officers and men had received injuries during the agitations. After the 10th February, 1974, until the 20th instant police had to open fire at six places resulting in the death of one person and injuries to 20 persons. It has come to Government's knowledge that the situation in Ahmedabad yesterday was very unsatisfactory and the police had to resort to firing at a number of places resulting, according to available information, in a tragic death of one person and injuries to about 25. The Government would like to express its deep grief over these incidents and extend its full sympathies to the bereaved families of those who lost their lives in the course of these agitations

The State is facing difficult problems arising out of shortages and high prices and the undivided attention of the administration will have to be bestowed on seeking satisfactory solutions to the pressing economic problems of the State I sincerely hope all sections of the House would join me in my earnest appeal to the students and others in Gujarat to cooperate whole heartedly to the immediate restoration of normalcy so that the problems facing the State could be resolutely tackled

SHRI P M MEHTA I have listened carefully to the statement made by the hon Minister I am not satisfied with it; I hope the House also is not satisfied with it . . . *(Interruptions)*

SHRI M. C DAGA (Pali) How can you speak for the whole House?

SHRI P M. MEHTA : I say it has not satisfied the House because it does not go into the basic reasons for the recent disturbances in Gujarat. The whole country knows that Gujarat is agitated for more than 1-1/2 months and the people there are suffering a lot. This agitation has not erupted overnight. I Charge the State Government and the Central Government with inefficiency, complacency, corruption and tactless handling of the situation. The State Government miserably failed on two major counts: firstly, holding the price of essential commodities, foodgrains, edible oils, sugar, etc. and secondly providing adequate quantum of foodgrains and other essential commodities at reasonable rates

[Shri P. M. Mehta]

to the people through the public distribution system. As you know, the people of Gujarat are peace-loving and they believe in the constitutional and peaceful ways and means. They never adopt violent methods for the redressal of their grievances and solution of their problems.

MR. SPEAKER : He can refer to facts but let him not go on reading. Further, he has only a few minutes.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA : I am using restained language because I do not want to add fuel to the fire. Even today the situation in Gujarat is tense. The ruling party in the State has pushed the patience of the people to the breaking point and paid no heed to the demand of the people and other political parties who have been peacefully high-lighting the issues and demanding adequate supply of foodgrains.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not want to interrupt him. In a Calling Attention Motion, he can have a little introduction before asking a question, but there is no procedure for reading a statement. Kindly avoid it. While he can make some reference to a paper, he cannot read it. Because, it will establish an unhealthy precedent.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA : I am doing it to save time.

MR. SPEAKER : Please do not read it.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA : For the last one and a half years we have been demanding adequate supply of foodgrains to the State of Gujarat both inside and outside the House. But, both the Central and State Government have neglected this genuine demand of the people for adequate supply of foodgrains. My party offered satyagraha. Members of Parliament and the members of the State legislature courted arrest and a deputation headed by Kumari Maniben Patel met the Prime Minister and the Food Minister. It brought no results because they were power-drunk. Because of the massive majority in the Centre as well as in the States they did not bother to consider the hardships and untold sufferings of the people. It is not as if this violence erupted overnight. The party in power remained complacent and did not pay any heed to the genuine demands of the people. On the contrary, they were responsible for adding to the miseries of the people by their wrong economic policies and undemocratic approaches. Prices of wheat, bajra and sweet oil went on rising unchecked and people saw unprecedented all time high level of prices. Even during the drought year the prices had not gone so high as now after a good monsoon.

Various organisations had time and again warned the Government to take immediate action to ensure sufficient food supplies and other essential things of life at reasonable prices. But, even since the Assembly elections in 1972, the State Government had no time to think of the people. The Ministers and M. L. As. of the ruling party were preoccupied with their own selfish fightings among themselves. This reflected adversely on the functioning of the State administrative machinery also.

As we know, in January, 1974 the mess bill of one engineering college of a small town went up and the students felt the pinch. Naturally, they got annoyed. In the face of the growing unemployment and stagnant economy, the parents could not remain unaffected. All sections of the community—teachers, farmers, industrial workers and women—expressed sympathy with the cause of the students, which was actually the cause of the people. They also demanded alequate foodgrains at reasonable prices.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul) : We all agree that this is a very important matter. Still, the speech should be reduced to a question in a Calling Attention . . . (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Mehta, as you know, there is a set procedure for it. A question is asked and before the question, a little introduction is allowed. We allow 5

minutes to each Member except the first one. We, normally, give 2-3 minutes more to the first Member, that is, 7-8 minutes. You have already taken that much time. Why don't you put your question and finish it?

SHRI P. M. MEHTA : May I humbly submit that your honour was pleased not to admit an adjournment motion and, therefore, I take liberty, with your permission, to put facts before the House?

The State Government and the Central Government went on blaming each other. While the State Government blamed the Centre for not making adequate allocation of foodgains, the Food Minister at the Centre blamed the State Government of mismanaging the whole affair. The ruling party MLAs also protested against the rise in prices in a meeting and expressed concern on the inability of Chimanbhai Patel's Government to supply foodgrains. They themselves asked for the imposition of the President's Rule in the State. Some Ministers of Chimanbhai's Cabinet made allegations of corruption against the Chief Minister himself.

It is a well-known fact that the Chief Minister removed levy on groundnut oil to collect Rs. 25 lakhs for the party. It is said that a substantial share of this money has come to the Central party for use in recent elections to Assembly in U. P. and other States . . . .(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Will you please sit down? Mr. Mehta, in spite of my requests, you are not putting your question and finish it.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA : Strong armed tactics to curb the agitation has taken lives of 60 to 70 innocent people . . . .(*Interruptions*) I do not want to add fuel to fire. I have restrained myself in narrating the situation of Gujarat State in this House.

Now, I put my questions.

Why did it take so long to impose the President's rule in the State of Gujarat? Why do Government not consider dissolving the State Assembly and conducting new elections immediately in response to the popular and genuine demand of the people? Why did the Central Government not supply sufficient foodgrains and essential things of life to the people of Gujarat State at reasonable prices and in time? What action is being taken now to ensure that the people of Gujarat get suffiicent foodgrains and other essential commodities at fair prices? Is it not a fact that firing, since the people started agitation in Gujarat, has gone very high and no State in India suffered such a huge loss of lives as Gujarat, in no State has such firing taken place since independence as in Gujarat?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : The call-attention motion was specifically about the increase in police firing and connected matters. But the hon. Member has raised a number of other points and issues and made a long speech. I have said in my statement that the food situation in Gujarat was difficult at a certain time. There was shortage of essential commodities. The Central Government tried to help the State Government by supplying foodgrains to the extent possible, but in view of certain difficulties, the price situation also got out of hand to some extent. The hon. Member has asked what the Government is doing to improve the situation now. The situation has, of late, improved a lot. Prices of foodgrains are coming down. Food is being rushed from other State Governments—from State to State basis—and if the hon. members belonging to the Opposition parties cooperate with the administration that is now in office there, the situation could be improved to a large extent.

Some parties, taking advantage of the difficult situation which was facing the people, resorted to agitation which turned violent on many occasions. That was the reason why the police had to resort to firing in certain instances.

[Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha]

Policemen also have suffered. Hundreds of them have been injured and some of them have died in these violent agitations. . .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : On a point of order, Sir.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): They are not party to the call-attention motion. They should not be allowed to speak.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Policemen were killed by policemen themselves.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): How many hoarders and black-marketeers were shot ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह क्या बात हैं ? आप शांति से बहस नहीं कर सकते, सोच नहीं सकते । अगर ऐसे ही शोर से फैसले करने हैं तो बाहर कर लीजिए । हाउस में तो एक दूसरे की बात सुननी पड़ती हैं । उसके लिए एक प्रोसीजर हैं । अगर आप समझते हैं कि ऐसे ही एक दूसरे से झगड़ने और शोर करने से काम चल सकता हैं तो फिर हाउस की जरूरत ही नहीं हैं । बाहर फैसले कर लीजिए ।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : There is a different forum for that, not here.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : It is a travesty of truth.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : In my statement I have said that one Police Sub-Inspector and two Policemen were killed and 919 Police Officers and men received injuries during the agitations. I have given the figures in my statement itself. Police had to resort to firing because the agitations turned violent.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA : I have asked certain specific questions. Why did it take the Government so long to impose President's rule ? No. 2: Why did not the Government consider dissolving the Assembly and holding fresh elections at the earliest in response to the popular and genuine demand of the people? He has not answered these questions.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: It is a straight question.

MR. SPEAKER : It is not one question. You have asked so many questions. You cannot settle them here in this House . .

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : I have said that a situation arose when the Police had to resort to firing.

Why did the Government take so long to impose President's rule—I would like to submit that the Government did not take a long time. It was watching the situation and trying to meet the situation. It did not take a long time. It was watching and it took appropriate action at the appropriate time.

Regarding the demand for dissolution of the Assembly, I would request the hon. Members to co-operate with the administration to restore law and order and create a situation in which the economic conditions of the people and the distribution of foodgrains would improve.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, धमकी के रास्ते लोकतंत्र में नहीं चला जा सकता । जब कोई जन-आंदोलन सत्ता की राजनीति को ले कर चलता हैं तो वह आंदोलन राजनीति से पीड़ित हो जाता हैं । जब हम फूड मांगने की जगह पर आगजनी और लूट का काम करते हैं . . .

श्री एस. ए. शमीम (श्रीनगर) : कौन करता हैं ?

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : आप करवाते हैं । मैं समझता हूं कि जब कभी कानून को आप हाथ में लेना चाहते हैं तो यह सवाल अहमदाबाद की कुछ गलियों में तय नहीं हो सकता यह संसद में या विधान सभा में तय हो सकता था । लेकिन सवाल यह नहीं हैं । सवाल यह था कि आप क्या लोकतंत्र को जिन्दा रखने के लिए . . .(**व्यवधान**). . .जिस में आपका विश्वास नहीं हैं . . .(**व्यवधान**). . .अगर आप को लोकतंत्र में विश्वास हैं तो उसको चलाने का तरीका सीखना पड़ेगा । मुझे यह बतलाइए कि 9 फरवरी के बाद . . .(**व्यवधान**). . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह क्या हो रहा है, आप कुछ तरीका अख्तियार कीजिए ताकि मेम्बर अपनी बात कह लें। आप सभी लोकतंत्र की बात करते हैं, लेकिन मुझे लोकतंत्र का दुख खाये जा रहा है, इस तरह से कैसे चलेगा। इतने शोर में आपके दिमाग कैसे काम कर सकते हैं—मैं तो बहुत हैरान हूं। देश के किसी भी मसले पर गौर करने के लिए, फैसला करने के लिए ठन्डा और साफ दिमाग होना चाहिए, बैलेंस्ड दिमाग होना चाहिए, लेकिन इतने शोर में कैसे काम किया जा सकता है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस हाउस में जो भी फैसला हो, शांति और ठण्डे दिल से होना चाहिए, लेकिन आप क्या करते हैं, सुबह से ले कर शाम तक इसी तरह से चलता है, इस तरह से तो आपकी उम्र घट जायेगी, उम्र के 15-20 साल घट जाएंगे, इस तरह से दिल की बीमारी हो जाती है। आप तो हास्पिटल में रह कर आए हैं फिर भी बाज नहीं आते हैं।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : कुछ राजनीतिक नेता देश में सेवा कर के पैदा होते हैं, लेकिन कुछ जब आंदोलन होता है तो उसको लेकर नेता बन जाते हैं। आखिर ये लोग क्या चाहते हैं—जब आंदोलन हुआ तो कुछ नेताओं ने भाषण दिए कि वहां की विधान सभा भंग कर दी जाए। लेकिन सवाल दूसरा था जिसके कारण कि वहां पर आक्रोश था, अशांति थी और जिस की वजह से सरकार ने कदम उठाया वहां पर राष्ट्रपति शासन कर दिया, लेकिन उसके बाद भी वहां पर आंदोलन हुए। इसका मतलब यह है कि आप देश में अशांति फैलाना चाहते हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि हमारा गृह विभाग या हमारा शासन इन लोगों को भी जो असामाजिक तत्व हैं, जो देश की विधान सभाओं को भंग करने के लिए कहते हैं, घर-घर जा कर धरना देते हैं और कानूनी तरीका है, इनके खिलाफ क्या कदम उठा रहा है ?

एक समय आ सकता है जब इसी तरह से लोग संसद सदस्यों के घरों पर भी, धरना देना शुरू कर देंगे . . .(व्यवधान). . . अध्यक्ष जी, शमीम साहब को कहिए कि वह इस तरह से कानून की हत्या न करें, वे बीच-बीच में बोल रहे हैं, इसमें उनकी तारीफ नहीं होती है . . .

श्री एच. ए. शमीम : मुझको यहां बोलने के लिए भेजा गया है।

श्री मूल चंद डागा : आपको बीच-बीच में बोलने के लिए नहीं भेजा गया है, इसलिए भेजा गया है कि आप अपनी बात ढंग से कहें। अगर आप इस तरह से बोलेंगे तो लोग कहेंगे कि हमने जो मेम्बर भेजा था, वह ढंग से अपनी बात नहीं कह सकता है, हमने गलती की है। इस तरह से बोलने में आपकी शोभा नहीं बढ़ती है।

हमारे कुछ संसद सदस्यों ने भी कहा है कि वहां की विधान सभा भंग होनी चाहिए, लेकिन वहां पर सवाल था—अभाव का, अनाज के अभाव का। इस सवाल को हल करने के बजाय वहां की विधान सभा को भंग करने की मांग की जाए और उसके लिए धरना दिया जाए—यह सही तरीका नहीं है। इस सवाल को विधान सभा में तय कीजिए, वहां प्रस्ताव पास कीजिए।

आपको मालूम होगा—हमारे एक बड़े सर्वोदय नेता ने भी इसी तरह का भाषण दिया, उन्होंने कहा कि विधान सभा के विधायकों से इस्तीफा दिलाने के लिए आज से आंदोलन शुरू करना चाहिए। अखिल भारतीय विद्यार्थी परिषद् के नेता—राजगुरू ने भी वहां जा कर विधान सभा के सदस्यों के घरों पर धरना दिया और कहा कि इस्तीफा दो धरना यहां रहना मुश्किल हो जाएगा—मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं ?

भड़ौंच में म्यूनिसिपल्टी में भाई पटेल बैठे हुए थे उनको धमकी दी गई कि हम आत्मदाह करेंगे, सूसाइड करेंगे। लोकतंत्र को चलाने का यह तरीका नहीं है कि इस तरह से आत्मदाह की धमकी दी जाय। शासन को चाहिए कि इनके खिलाफ दफा 307 और 309 में मुकदमा दर्ज करें। भड़ौंच में म्यूनिसिपल्टी के अन्दर विद्यार्थियों ने क्या जुल्म नहीं किया, उनके दबाव और जुल्म की वजह से श्री पटेल को त्यागपत्र देना पड़ा। इन विद्यार्थियों ने उनको आत्मदाह तक की धमकी दी—इस तरह से वे लोग

[श्री मूल चन्द डागा]

लोकतंत्र की इन हत्याओं को खत्म करना चाहते हैं। यह नव-निर्माण समिति क्या है, इसका कब निर्माण हुआ, इसके चलाने वाले कौन हैं—इन पार्टियों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही कीजिए।

एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं—इस प्रकार के जो पत्र वहां निकलते हैं—जैसे सन्देश या जनयुग, क्या इनको आपने देखा है, क्या इन पर कभी रोक लगाई है। ये पत्र जान-बूझ कर लोकतांत्रिक तरीके पर सरकार के न चलने की आवाज उठा कर लोगों को उकसाते हैं। यह आंदोलन जन-आंदोलन नहीं है बल्कि राजनीति प्रेरित आंदोलन है—मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इसके लिए आप क्या कदम उठाना चाहते हैं ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Sir, it is really unfortunate that even after the imposition of President's Rule, peaceful conditions are not prevailing in Gujarat. The agitation is taking an increasingly violent form and, instead of cooperating with the administration in removing the real difficulties of the people, the Opposition Parties are resorting to violent agitations. (*Interruption*)

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: But, you have not heeded the advice. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : I am telling the situation that is existing there. I hope that the hon. Members will agree that the greatest need of the time is to restore normalcy there so that the difficulties of the poor people could be removed, so that the essential commodities can be rushed to the places and administrative measures taken could bring relief to the people.

I would appeal to the hon. Members to cooperate in this task of the Government and not to resort to coercive measures against the peaceful citizens of Gujarat.

SHRI BIREN DUTTA (Tripura West) : I want to know from the hon. Minister whether many people in Gujarat were dragged out of their homes and shot as by the police, whether young men were forced to take off their dress and were made naked and dragged through the streets and shot down in the streets.

I want to know whether in Nadiad town, a 28-year old carpenter and a 21-year old mechanic were killed. I want to know whether there are cases of rape where even the police were so merciless that they killed themselves and there was shooting between the police, one section of the police killing another section of the police. I want to know whether Manoj Shah, a B.Sc. student was dragged from his house and killed and whether many children were also beaten and they were wounded and one was killed ? I want to know whether Pankaj Joshi, son of a correspondent of a Delhi newspaper preparing for Ph. D was dragged and killed at Dharipur Shah. May I know whether in Raj Pipla, a thirteen-year old tribal boy was killed and another was assaulted there and died in the hospital at Baroda ? May I know whether these dastardly acts were perpetrated by the State Government to safeguard the interests of the landlords or what is known as the Khedut Samaj which had concerned all the foodgrains thereby making the people in Gujarat starve ? May I know whether all this has happened because of the surrender by the ruling party to the hoarders, blackmarketeers and monopolists ?

May I know whether Mr. Narendra Singh Zala was the Minister in charge of Civil Supplies in Chiman Patel Ministry, who was alleged to have gathered along with the Chief Minister Rs. 31 lakhs bribe from edible oil magnates or *Telia rajas* as they are called . . .

SHRI NATWARLAL PATEL (Mehsana) : He has been misguided by somebody. It is a false statement.

SHRI BIREN DUTTA : May I know whether Mr. Ratubhai Adani's name is involved in the episode which is by now popularly known as the Cotton Purchase Scandal where when the Government of

India's new cotton policy was spelt out, Rs. 61 lakhs was taken as bribe, and Mr. Adani was the leader of the Adani PSP-Oza Group and this happened during the days of the Oza Ministry? More than Rs. 70 lakhs corruption is said to have been managed by the GPCC president, Mr. Zina Dorji during floods, from the flood relief allocation. May I know whether the police, medical and revenue departments are spotted out for huge money collections for transfers? May I know whether levy collection has been totally sabotaged and corruption charges from *talati* to MLA and Minister are galore? May I know whether quo a distribution and allocation in fertilisers, diesel, cement, steel etc. has been openly fixed with an amount of corruption involved? May I know whether all this has led to the situation which is still raging there? May I know whether Government are thinking of dissolving the Ministry and the Assembly and thereby help in the people to come to peace as early as possible, before the lives of many more people are lost there?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : The hon. member has given certain instances of alleged atrocities by the police I am not at present in a position to say anything about them. But I can assure the House that all complaints that would be received against the police and the administration would be fully inquired into and if any one is found at fault, all appropriate action would be taken against the persons involved.

AN. HON MEMBER : By what time?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : As regards allegations, or rather wild allegations, regarding bribe collected by certain Ministers and others—sometime back the figure was Rs. 25 lakhs and now it has gone upto Rs. 30 lakhs and even more; I do not know which figure to believe in—all I can say is that these wild allegations do not merit any attention.

12.46 hrs.

STATEMENT RE ALLEGED ARREST OF SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE, M.P.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): Sir, on 26-11-1973, Shri Saroj Mukherjee, M.P., wrote to the Speaker of the Lok Sabha regarding the circumstances of his alleged arrest by Calcutta police on 15-11-1973 and their alleged failure to intimate the Speaker about the fact of arrest. Shri Mukherjee stated in his letter that this involved a breach of his privilege as Member of Parliament.

Shri Mukherjee's letter was forwarded to the Home Minister by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs the same day. The Government of West Bengal were requested by the Ministry of Home Affairs the same day i.e. 26-11-1973 in a wireless message to intimate the connected facts. The State Government sent their reply on 3-12-1973 and a copy of the report was sent to the Lok Sabha Secretariat on 7-12-1973.

According to the report of the State Government, nine political parties took out a procession as a part of their civil disobedience movement on 15th November, 1973, in Calcutta from Raja Subodh Mullick Square and the procession was led by leaders of these parties, including Shri Saroj Mukherjee, M.P.

On reaching Esplanade Row East, the processionists became violent, broke through police cordon and started brick-batting. The police arrested 610 persons. None of the leaders was arrested When arrested persons were being removed to Presidency Jail, Calcutta, Shri Saroj Mukherjee, M.P. and some other leaders, insisted on accompanying the arrested persons although they were told by the officer-incharge of the police party at Esplanade Row East that they were not under arrest. Shri Saroj Mukherjee, M.P. alongwith other leaders, arrived at Presidency Jail gate the same afternoon.

[Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha]

Of the 610 persons arrested by the Police 500 were lodged in the Presidency Jail. The remaining 110 persons were discharged by the Magistrate. At Presidency Jail gate, Shri Saroj Mukherjee, M.P., alongwith some other leftist leaders, took their seats in a tent near jail gate. They were again told by the officer-incharge of the police party that they were not under arrest and they were also requested to leave the place. Shri Saroj Mukherjee, M.P. and the other leaders, however, insisted on staying near the gate and told the police officers that they would not leave the place till the arrested persons were lodged inside the jail. After the arrested persons were lodged inside the jail, Shri Saroj Mukherjee, M.P., and other leaders were escorted back home by the police from outside jail gate at their own request.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): On a point of clarification. How did Shri Saroj Mukherjee go from Esplanade Row East to the Presidency Jail? He travelled in a police van. If it was so, how could that be done unless he was arrested?

MR. SPEAKER: He insisted on accompanying them.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He has made a statement which is not correct. Here is an hon. member making a statement that he was arrested. This is not the first time it has happened. It has happened before. The Minister has misled the House. He was arrested and taken to the Presidency Jail in a police van from Esplanade Row East.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): This must be referred to the Privileges Committee.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This must be sent to the Privileges Committee. He has made a wrong statement. This is not fair. You must give a ruling on this.

MR. SPEAKER: The statement is there.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We want to know. Shri Saroj Mukherjee was taken in a police van from Esplanade Row East to the Presidency Jail which is about a good 5 miles away. How could that happen unless he was arrested? Unless man is arrested, how can he travel in a police lock-up van? How can that be, Sir? What is your ruling on this?

MR. SPEAKER: Order please. Kindly sit down.

They say he was not arrested. If he had been illegally detained he can go to the court. The House is not here to judge it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: They are misleading the House, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Only the Speaker gets the information about the arrest if he had been arrested. They say he was not arrested.

Now, if you want to controvert it, you better go to the court.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You are our court.

MR. SPEAKER: I have no powers to judge whether it was an arrest or he was in illegal custody. It is the court which has to decide it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No, Sir. Mr. Saroj Mukherjee. . .

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot give me powers which are not there under the rules.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is not disputed by the hon. Minister that Shri Saroj Mukherjee has travelled in the police lock-up van from the Esplanade Row East to the Presidency Jail. a distance of five miles. Unless a man is arrested, how can he force his way into the van? I request you to apply your mind as a lawyer.

MR. SPEAKER: Even the Privilege Committee cannot judge, if they do not inform the Speaker. They say that they did not arrest him.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You can.

MR. SPEAKER: You may go to the court.

SHRI JOYTIRMOY BOSU : Why ? It is a violation of the rules of procedure of the House.

MR. SPEAKER : The House has no powers to say whether he was in illegal custody or not. If he was in illegal custody, then one can go to the court. The Speaker cannot perform the functions of the court

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Neither can I. The Minister is misleading the House. Let the Minister reply whether or not Mr. Saroj Mukherjee travelled in a police van from Esplanade Row East to the Presidency Jail. If he gives a reply, I shall be satisfied.

MR. SPEAKER : Kindly sit down. Suppose I am going on foot, and some police officer says, "You better sit in the vehicle." Am I arrested? The Minister says the Member insisted on accompanying them. If there are any disputes about the facts, you better go to the court.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will you please ask the hon. Minister to tell us whether he travelled in the police van or not ? (*Interruptions*) Let the hon. Minister tell us whether Shri Saroj Mukherjee travelled in the police van.

MR. SPEAKER : He has read out the statement.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Let the Minister tell us whether Shri Saroj Mukherjee travelled in the police van.

MR. SPEAKER : Have you any information about it ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Even if he was in the police van. he was repeatedly requested and told that he was not under arrest. I have said it in the statement.

SHRI JOYTIRMOY BOSU : Can he force his way into the police van ? Mr Frank Anthony is there; an eminent barrister and a criminal lawyer; rather. a lawyer for the criminals.

MR SPEAKER : You better make him appear in the court.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : We will. You cannot get away like this.

MR SPEAKER : I am not getting away.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Mr Saroj Mukherjee was forced to travel in the van, and therefore he was under arrest.

MR SPEAKER : Kindly sit down. The fact is, if he was arrested, the fact of his arrest is conveyed to the Speaker. Now, they say there was no arrest and therefore no information to the Speaker. That is so far as the factual position goes. Now, you say he was arrested. You better prove it outside. I am not sitting as a court to listen to the case whether he was arrested or not.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : You have to believe the Member when he makes the statement.

MR SPEAKER : There are both the sides. I cannot say that the Member is right and the Minister is wrong. He was asked to bring information and he has brought the information...(*Interruptions*).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : The information is incorrect. We request you to reconsider the issue. Mr. Saroj Mukherjee was taken in a police van for five miles and therefore he was under arrest and the police failed to intimate the House according to the rules of procedure. I might inform you that we would raise it again. We do not want to take the time of the House but you are compelling us to do so.

MR. SPEAKER : We take up the next item of business.

12.56 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF TUNG BHADRA STEEL PRODUCT LTD., FOR 1972-73 AND TARIFF COMMISSION REPORT, 1968 ON FAIR SELLING PRICE OF AUTOMOBILE ANCILIARIES.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : I lay on the Table —

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Tungbhadra Steel Products Limited, for the year 1972-73.

(ii) Annual Report of the Tungbhadra Steel Products Limited for the year 1972-73 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-6156/74.]

(2) (i) A copy of the Report (1968) of the Tariff Commission on the Fair Selling Prices of Automobile Anciliaries (Hindi Version), under sub-section (2) of Section 16 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above report. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6157/74]

15.17 hrs.

ASSENT TO BILLS

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I lay on the Table following five Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 22nd December, 1973:—

1. The Appropriation (Railways) No. 4 Bill, 1973.
2. The Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1973.
3. The Appropriation (No. 5) Bill, 1973.
4. The Orissa Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1973.
5. The Income-tax (Amendment) Bill, 1973.

Sir, I also lay on the Table copies, duly authenticated by the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha, of the following thirteen Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 22nd December, 1973:—

1. The Authorised Translations (Central Laws) Bill, 1973.
2. The Textiles Committee (Amendment) Bill, 1973.
3. The Press Council (Amendment) Bill, 1973.
4. The Indian Railways (Second Amendment) Bill, 1973.
5. The Alcock Ashdown Company Limited (Acquisition of Undertakings) Bill, 1973.
6. The Burn Company and Indian Standard, Wagon Company (Taking over of Management) Bill, 1973.
7. The Homoeopathy Central Council Bill, 1973.
8. The Advocates (Amendment) Bill, 1973.

9. The Konkan Passenger Ships (Acquisition) Bill, 1973.

10. The Industries (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 1973.

11. The Mulki Rules (Repeal) Bill, 1973.

12. The Delhi Urban Art Commission Bill, 1973.

13. The Code of Criminal Procedure Bill, 1973.

12.58 hrs.

DIRECT TAXES (AMENDMENT) BILL

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul) : Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House do extend upto the 30th April, 1974, the time for the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Income-Tax Act, 1961, the Wealth Tax Act, 1957, the Gift-tax Act, 1958 and the Companies (Profits) Sur-tax Act, 1964 and to provide for certain related matters".

MR. SPEAKER : The question is:

"That this House do extend upto the 30th April, 1974, the time for the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961, the Wealth-tax Act, 1957, the Gift-tax Act, 1958 and the Companies (Profits) Sur-tax Act, 1964 and to provide for certain related matters".

The motion was adopted.

CONSTITUTION (THIRTY-SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad) : I beg to move :

"That this House do extend upto the last day of the first week of the next session, the time for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India".

MR. SPEAKER : The question is:

"That this House do extend upto the last day of the first week of the next session, the time for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India".

The motion was adopted.

TAXATION LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul) : Sir, I beg to move:

"That the House do further extend upto the last day of the Winter Session, 1974, the time for the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961, the Wealth-tax Act, 1957, the Gift-tax Act, 1958 and the Companies (Profits) Sur-tax Act, 1964".

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do further extend upto the last day of the Winter

[Mr. Speaker]

Session, 1974, the time for the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961, the Wealth-tax Act, 1957, the Gift-tax Act, 1958 and the Companies (Profits) Sur-tax Act, 1964".

The motion was adopted.

12.59 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

THIRTY-SIXTH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K RAGHU RAMAIAH): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Thirty-sixth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 19th February, 1974."

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Before I say 'Yes' wholeheartedly to the motion of the hon. Minister, I should like you to take up the discussion on doctors sometime next week.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): I want to merely point out that item No. 11, Public Financial Institutions (Amending) Bill is there but no time has been fixed.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: I think it is provided in the motion I have made just now.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Thirty-sixth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 19th February, 1974."

The motion was adopted.

13.00 hrs.

MATTER UNDER RULE 377

ALLEGED BEATING OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT BY POLICE IN WEST BENGAL

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Aasgram): Sir, I would like to raise the following serious matter under Rule 377 of the Rules of Procedure.

On the 10th February, 1974, when Shri Somnath Chatterjee, M. P., Shri Indrajit Gupta, M. P. and myself went to Jagddal, District 24 Parganas, West Bengal, to meet the striking jute workers, we were severely beaten by the police. We were beaten in the presence of the Sub-divisional police officer, Barrackpore and Circle Inspector, Naihati and the Administrative officer, Barrackpore, even though they were aware that we were Members of Parliament. I was injured by lathi charge and assault by rifle butt and I had to undergo treatment by doctors. So, through you, Sir, I would request the concerned Minister to make a statement and to take suitable steps to punish the police officers.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, out of 54 districts in 36 districts they have imposed section 144. How can we have free and fair elections?

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Mavalankar.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, do you not want free and fair elections?

MR. SPEAKER: All right, I will call Shri Mavalankar after lunch. We will now adjourn for lunch.

13.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha Adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the clock

The Lok Sabha reassembled after lunch at eight minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

PRESIDENTIAL AND VICE-PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS (AMENDMENT) BILL—*Contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We resume discussion on the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections (Amendment) Bill

Shri P G. Mavalankar to continue his speech.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, as I was saying yesterday, this Bill is not only unnecessary and meaningless but is, unfortunately, a positive piece of an improper and harmful legislative enactment because, as I was trying to develop my points yesterday, this measure strikes at the root of democratic principles and practices, puts an obstacle in the path of an independent citizen's fundamental right to contest any, even the highest, elective public office.

The Minister, in his opening remarks yesterday, said that he wanted the unseemly spectable of innumerable frivolous nominations being filed by persons in lighthearted manner and the equally unedifying spectacle of election petitions being filed in much the same lighthearted fashion to be avoided. But what are the facts ? How many candidiates have contested such elections in the past, even in the recent past ? Some frivolity has to be accepted, if frivolity means more candidates contesting the post, as a price for democratic processes and democratic practices which we want to establish in this country.

If a little man with a little pencil can mark a little cross in a little ballot paper, in order that countless such men and women may bring about a great and peaceful transformation and even revolution, surely any one such little man or woman must be free, as of right, to contest the highest office with the minimum of restrictions and impediments. And what is the guarantee that, if instead of one, you have ten or twenty persons to propose or second, it will necessarily mean that that nomination has become more weighty and serious and that those who propose and second will necessarily vote for the candidate they have proposed or seconded ? I refer to the book on Constitution of India by Principal Trimbak Krishna Tope, the present Vice-Chancellor of Bombay University, in which he says :

> "The sucess of Shri Giri was due to a revolt among the members of the Indian National Congress. Shri Reddy was the official candidate of the Congress party. But Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi and some of her colleagues in the Cabinet canvassed for freedom to vote."

It deserves to be noted that Shrimati Gandhi herself had seconded the candidature of Shri Reddy "

A little later, the same professor says :

> "In the presidential elections five of the 16 candidates failed to secure even one vote . "

That means (1) the candidates were not many of innumerable. They were only 16 and even out of that number of 16, 5 did not get even one vote Thus happened because proposers and seconders did not vote for their candidates. Even the Prime Minister opposed her own initially seconded candidate Now take the case even with regard to Speaker's or the Prime Minister's post When the Speaker or the Prime Minister goes back to the poll and wants to get reelected Would you say by the same logic that now in this particular election because the office of the Prime Minister or the office of the Speaker is so dignified, therefore, the same restriction like that proposed for the President will be there ? You will not say it If the Prime Minister's office is high and dignified, if the Speaker's office is high and dignified, so also all the democratically elected offices are high and dignified. The President's office must remain open to any candidate.

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar]

I would have liked the Minister to introduce another point instead, rather than making this distinction and restriction. I would like him to come and say, 'Well, it is enough if one MP or MLA puts his signature but it should be verified.' Today, the difficulty is that an MP's or an MLA's signature is not necessarily verified because there is no specimen signature available. For that, if an amendment could be made, I would have welcomed it.

Then about the deposit of Rs. 2500, much has been said and I do not want to repeat. Only I want to say that, this increase will not make any material difference. To increase it at Rs. 2500 is really some difference, because you have raised the amount of deposit. But will it have any effect on frivolous nominations ? The difficulty is that on the other hand, a citizen with integrity but with no or limited means will not be able to come forward, will not be able contest, will be enable to spotlight his or her views on national issues. Why cannot a citizen be free to advocate his or her point of view through his or her candidature to the highest office and then focus the attention in a very sharp manner of the entire nation ?

In conclusion I would suggest to the Minister in all seriousness and in all sincerity· let the Government give a second thought to this matter and let him come forward and withdraw this Bill so that we are not compelled to oppose it at this stage. Moreover by first suggesting that election petitions be altogether removed on the question of corrupt practices and then to accept what the Joint Committee has said, instead of 'connivance' which was originally there there may be 'consent', it becomes very difficult to agree in this. 'Consent' is very difficult to prove in a court of law. Therefore, if this measure is passed, I suspect and I fear that we shall have given an impression in the country that we are condoning corruption. Let it not be forgotten that "Caesar's wife must be above suspicion" and, therefore, this position must be clearly stated in the constitutional provisions. Then, again if this Bill had suggested that instead of 35, the age of the Presidential candidate should be minimum 30 and maximum 60, I would have welcomed it. It does not refer to these matters. It only refers to these frivolous matters.

I would conclude therefore by saying that this House should reject this Bill if the Minister is not ready to reconsider this measure on the points which my friends and I on this side as also some friends on the other side who spoke before me have raised.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : Although a debate has been sought—I must confess that some of the speeches are quite eloquent—the points made were not unexpected and the debate was on expected lines. In fact, some of the points were discussed and thrashed out fully in the course of the discussion in the Joint Committee. Hon. Members know the form in which the Bill was first introduced in the House. They are also aware of the changed form which is now before the House after the Joint Committee's report. This shows, I think, beyond doubt that the Government has been completely receptive to the feelings of the various shades of opinion as expressed in the Joint Committee and as expressed in this House. In fact, one hon. Member to whom I have great respect, went to this extent as to say that the Bill has been so diluted that no purpose will be served. Now that is the other extreme of the comment on the Bill whereas the extreme comment on the other side on this Bill is that the Bill ought to be withdrawn.

Many things which were said are not really within the purview of the discussion connected with the present Bill. One hon. Member said, 'Why do you not bring a proposal for elections to Parliament on the basis of proportional representation'?

Are we amending the Constitution by this Bill ? No. We are simply concerned with making a law with reference to the elec-

tions to the posts of the President and the Vice-President and we are only changing the law which is there with reference to the election of the President and the Vice-President and therefore the question of amendment of the Constitution does not arise at this stage at all. If at all, this is to come with reference to the Representation of the People Act; that is where really it ought to come; and even then, there is no question of amendment of the Constitution at all. But the question, as to what method has to be adopted for Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha might, if not directly, but indirectly, be attempted to be answered when we consider the Representation of the People Act, the Bill with regard to which, has already been introduced; notice for consideration has already been given, and time permitting, it will come up for consideration before this House in this session.

So many things have been said about the President unfortunately, they came from quarters from where I have least expected them to come. They said: The President acts only as a figure-head; what is the use of such President. In other words, in so many words, it was suggested that unless the President acts on his own, the dignity of the President will not be preserved a theory which, in my opinion is completely contrary to the accepted principles of parliamentary democracy which we have accepted as underlying the framework of our Constitution.

The founding fathers thought at that time, and we too think now that the President is not a figure-head in the sense in which that word is used. He acts on the advice of the Council of Ministers. If there is any criticism, I can understand that criticism being directed against the Government on whose advice the President acts. Government is chosen and elected by the people depending upon whether or not the criticism is valid or invalid or is judged as right or wrong by the people of the country. But to bring in the name of the President and to say that since he acts only on the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers he is a figure-head, is to strike at the very root of the framework of our Constitution which is based on Parliamentary democracy. This is my respectful submission.

There were other criticism made. Somebody asked, why should there be a Vice-President ? Why should there not be an independent Chairman elected by the Rajya Sabha itself ? These are not germane to the present Bill. What am I to say on this, actually ? These are not germance at all to the consideration of the present Bill. If really we were thinking of a complete restructuring of the Constitution, such matters may be germane at that time. I don't think I am called upon to give any elaborate reply on this point, when we are considering this Bill whose scope and ambit is very very narrow.

Having said this, let me come to four or five main points which were raised by hon. Members. Some hon Members asked: Why this nomination should be supported by proposers and seconders ? Why in the case of the President you require at least 10 Members to propose and 10 Members to second ? It comes to this that the criticism can as will be against the present method of one seconder and one proposer also. The question is this: Do we follow the established parliamentary norms which are followed in all democratic elections ? Then we come to the question whether it is to be 1 or 10, and what should be the method for a candidate to be sponsored by a certain number of persons who are members of the House or Members of Legislative Assemblies of the States. Experience in the past has shown us certain things. I have got figures with me since 1952 upto the last election. Some of them have made up their mind to stand for every election. I have got the names. It is unnecessary for me to mention those names. There have been candidates who have stood but did not receive a single vote. In every election there have been candidates who have received one or two votes. All these contests have been substantially between two candidates as it ought to be.

[Shri H. R. Gokhale]

It is an established fact which is also borne out by experience that those who have got some measure of support in the electoral college alone have some chance of succeeding or getting at least a respectable number of votes in the election. When a person stands for an election, he may win or he may lose. That is a different matter. But, surely, it is expected of a person who aspires to this high office that he should secure at least a certain minimum number of votes. First of all, let it be understood that nobody's right is taken away for standing as a candidate. Much was said about this that we are taking away the ordinary man's right to stand as a candidate for the Presidential or Vice-Presidential election. It is the essence of all rights, including fundamental rights of our Constitution that they are subject to reasonable restrictions; they are not absolute. Therefore, if you include in the law a regulation which has been reasonably regarded as a regulation, that would be regarded as reasonable. But, you cannot say that that right is taken away.

I, for example, do not have the image to be elected President of the country; nor have the image to be elected Vice-President of the country. Surely, I would not be stopped. At least, the minimum that I should expect is that, if not more, at least a reasonable number of people in the House of the People or in the Rajya Sabha or in the Legislative Assemblies should be in a position to sponsor the election of my candidature. Even that, I am not able to do, with what reasonableness, do I hope that I am going to get elected as President or Vice-President of India? This is not to deprive the ordinary people's right. I entirely agree that the common man must have the right to project himself. That common man's right is not taken away. That right is still there. There have been examples in the past that Independents who did not belong to any political party had secured quite a good number of votes because of this fact that in spite of their being Independents, they had quite a measure of support in the House here and in the State Legislatures.

Therefore, I do not, with respect, agree with the criticism that anything which is so much non-conducive to democratic principles or so much which really takes away the ordinary man's right to contest the election, has been done by this Bill. The logic in the Act has been that the proposer and the seconder has to be there. The same logic operates now, excepting for this that you eliminate a certain thing. I would, on my own behalf and on behalf of those who have agreed with me in the Joint Committee, submit that this is a very salutary principle which has been brought out for the election to this highest office in the country—President and Vice-President.

Then, it was said that election petition has to be filed; why could it not be filed here by anybody? Again what was forgotten was that we have not made any basic change. Even the existing law provides for the election petition being filed by at least ten persons. Therefore, it was recognised from the very outset that the highest office should not be subjected to a litigation which will give rise to an unedifying spectacle where any individual goes to the court and says that this has been done or that has been done; the President has been corrupt; there has been bribery and there has been undue influence. At last quite a good number of people who are entitled to vote have felt that there was a basic reason for taking but the provision for challenge of election to this office from the law. This has been extended to the new Act, I do not know how what was prevailing till now can now been regarded as undemocratic when a minor change is made in the figure. Is it what we are doing is so undemocratic basically and contrary to the tenets of democracy that this should be withdrawn.

It was said why we have changed the word 'connivance' and substituted it by the

word 'consent'. I gave very anxious thought to it not only after I heard this criticism but even when this was discussed in the Joint Committee. I do not think I need quote either the dictionary dealing with the legal phraseology or the ordinary dictionary. The general impression seems to be that it is very difficult to prove consent implying thereby that it is not so difficult to prove connivance. I would respectfully submit that both are as easier or as difficult. Connivance means approval of a certain thing by tacit implication which had been done. Consent may be tacit or implied but also express.

Sometime what has to be proved by implication is far more difficult than what has to be proved by direct evidence. In fact, there have been cases where it has been said that the line between connivance and the consent is so thin that you cannot say that consent is very difficult to prove and connivance is very easy to prove. The only reason, if I may say so, for coming to the word consent, was this. If the hon. Member had looked at the Representation of the People's Act or looked at the debate when the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Act, 1962 was passed, they will find this.

I was trying to find out whether research would yield anything and tell me as to why in the case of the election of the President the word used was 'connivance' and why in the Representation of the People Act for the purpose of proving corrupt practice the word used was 'consent'. There was no indication at all who 'connivance' was used in one case and why 'consent' was used in the other. If at all there is a difference, it is very thin. In fact, if you keep the election in line with accepted normal pharaseology which is already employed in existing legislation pertaining to elections, namely, the Representation of the People Act, I would submit that it is more reasonable that we use that word which has come in for interpretation from the time we got independence upto today at the hands of various courts. Everyone concerned knows that the interpretation of the word 'consent' has comparatively become easy. And in spite of the Supreme Court judgment, to which reference was made, that was, with great respect, a very difficult position, that the President may not have connived, the President may not have consented to anything which could be called a corrupt practice, and yet somebody out of the 4000 or 3500 voters who are there has committed a corrupt practice and the President's election is bad. I could not think of such a thing. That was precisely what happened in the judgment which was referred to. In the judgment, they said there is no indication at all that the President either connived at any corrupt practice or bribery or undue influence was there capable of being proved.

Therefore, the submission which I am making is this. In fact, I have looked up the provisions in many other countries where a similar system of government exists. I have not been able to come across legislation specifically providing for challenge of election of a President. In America there have been cases—of course, they have been few and rare—where matters have been taken to ordinary courts after a Presidential election. But in the last several years, there has been no petition challenging the election of the President in the USA for the simple reason that when you are talking of a high office, you are talking of an electorate which is a special electorate. When the electorate itself consists of the elected representatives of the people, you expect that these things normally do not happen. But our Constitution did provide—I am not saying wrongly or rightly—for this and we are abiding by that position. We are not changing that position now. That position was that the Supreme Court would be the final arbiter as to whether a Presidential election is right or wrong and therefore we could make a law to lay down as to how and under what circumstances the Supreme Court would judge whether a Presidential election is right or wrong. Therefore, a regulatory measure of this type became necessary in 1952, and I would regard it as necessary even today.

[H. R. Gokhale]

Therefore, we are not departing from that. It is not as if we are doing something new or surprising which all over the world they never do, all over the world, they have not done anything of that type, that is what I would emphatically state; except in one or two very small countries, there has been no challenge to the highest office like this. Unfortunately, there are instances also of allegations being made—I would not mention the countries or the names—against the President and the President and the President still sticking on to office. Inquiries have been conducted. There is ample provision in the constitution itself that in certain circumstances there can be impeachment even after an election.

Therefore, there are adequate safeguards in the Constitution and the law where care can be taken of proved misbehaviour or proved misconduct in the case of the President or a dignitary holding that high office.

Reference was made to the deposit amount. There again, an impression is sought to be created which is not correct. I am going to request my hon. friend, Shri Daga, who has tabled two amendments to withdraw them. One of them pertains to deposit. It is not a question of the poor man being prevented from contesting. But the fact remains that in an election like this, a serious person, before he deposits a sum of money, would consider whether he has a reasonable chance of making at least a good show. And it is not a huge amount. People who have been supported by a good number of people in Parliament will not find it difficult at all to deposit Rs. 2,500. It is a curb, but a very ordinary, nominal curb, which will not prevent anybody from contesting the election.

It was said that there were frivolous petitions and there were frivolous candidatures. It was conceded, in fact, by most of the hon. Members who even criticised the Bill that in the past there had been cases like that. If that is the fact, that there had been cases like that, what is wrong if the law takes care of it and ensures that there are no frivolous people? It is a positive step in the direction of attracting in the field of contest people who are genuine, who have a reasonable chance of getting support, who can project an image before the electorate and before the country and who can therefore be regarded as appropriate for being chosen for the high office of President or Vice-President. The sum and substance of the whole criticism was with regard to this.

There is just one other point which remains, the one raised by Shri D.C. Goswami. It was comparatively a point of procedure and that was with regard to the certified copy to be produced. That is not a new addition in this Bill. It is not a part of this amendment, but it has been there already in the old Act. By producing a certified copy, anywhere in the country, any person can go and stand. The basic prerequisite of candidature for election to the office of President is that he must be qualified to be a Member of the House. He cannot be qualified to be a Member unless he is an elector and unless he is a voter. Everyone knows this. Therefore, before an election to the office of President takes place and a scrutiny of the candidature takes place, evidence must be there that he is an elector somewhere in the country. For that purpose, the requirement of a certified copy of the electoral roll is there. It is not something added in this Bill but it has always been there. Therefore, it is not an innovation. I was a voter in Delhi and I contested my election to Parliament in Bombay. I could not contest there unless I was a voter somewhere in the country. I had to produce a certified copy in Bombay to show that I was a voter in Delhi. I practice, it has not caused any hardship. It is not as if these copies are not supplied to those who want to contest elections. In fact, they are promptly supplied, particularly they will be more promptly supplied when the question of the election to the high office of President or Vice-President comes up.

I would, therefore, sum up and respectfully submit that the Bill has been thrashed out in the Joint Committee, and Government have made concessions, and most of the changes, let me tell the House, were made on my initiative; I moved amendments in the Joint Committee on behalf of Government and they were brought forward because we realised the feelings of the various shades of opinion in the country.

With these remarks, I would commend respectfully that the Bill may be taken into consideration.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill to amend the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections Act, 1952, as reported by the Joint Committee, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We shall now take up the clauses

The question is:

"That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

Clause 4 (Substitution of new sections for section 5)

SHRI M. C. DAGA (PALI) : I beg to move :

Page 3, *omit* lines 25 to 38. (3)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, 25-26 साल के बाद यह प्रोग्रेसिव लेजिस्लेशन बना है लेकिन उसके बाद भी इसमें यह प्राविजन रख दिया गया है। आप जानते हैं इस देश में जो दार्शनिक तथा साधू संत हैं वह अपने पास पैसा नहीं रखते हैं। आज भी हम हिन्दुस्तान में दार्शनिकों का राज चाहते हैं तो फिर इस लोकतन्त्र में हमारे यहां जो दार्शनिक और साधू संत होंगे उनके पास 2500 रूपए कहां से आयेंगे ? उनके पास पैसा होता नहीं है। वे अपने पास पैसा रखते नहीं हैं। एक तरफ तो आपने इसमें यह प्राविजन रखा कि बीस आदमी होने चाहिएं—दस प्रपोजर और दस सेकेन्डर और दूसरी तरफ आपने यह प्राविजन भी रख दिया कि 2500 रूपए की भी जरूरत होगी। मैं जानना चाहता हूं आपके सामने कौन सी दिक्कत आई जिसकी वजह से यह प्राविजन आपको रखना पड़ा ? लोकसभा में चुनाव लड़ने के लिए 500 रुपया जमा कराना पड़ता है और जो शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट, शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज कैंडीडेट हैं उनको 250 रुपया ही जमा कराना पड़ता है। आप तो यह चाहते हैं कि लोकतन्त्र में जो जनता की बात है उसको सुनना चाहिए। मैं यह नहीं कहता ऐसा कानून बनाना चाहिए जिसमें जोकर्स भी आ जायें लेकिन यह बात भी नहीं होनी चाहिए कि पैसे के अभाव में किसी को चुनाव से ही वंचित कर दिया जाये। अगर किसी के पास साधन नहीं हैं, वह रुपया जमा नहीं करा सकता है तो वह चुनाव से डिबार हो जाता है—यह नहीं होना चाहिए। इस देश में कितने ही साधू महात्मा हैं जो अपने पास दौलत नहीं रखते हैं। मैं नहीं समझता इसको रखने की क्या आवश्यकता थी ? क्या इसके लिए जनता की आवाज उठी थी जिसके कारण आप को यह प्राविजन रखना पड़ा ? यही मेरा प्वाइन्ट है।

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : I would request Mr. Daga to withdraw the amendment.

I appreciate his point of view. I hope he is not pressing it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What do you want to say, Mr. Daga ?

SHRI M. C. DAGA : I do not press it.

Amendment No. 3 was, by leave withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is :

"That clause 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 5 and 6 were added to the Bill.

Clause 7.—(*Amendment of section* 18).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Are you moving your amendment, Mr. Daga ?

SHRI M. C. DAGA : I move :

Page 5, line 42, for "consent" *substitute* "connivance" (4).

There is a lot of difference between the two. How can one prove the consent ? I think it requires to be amended.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : He has replied to it.

SHRI M C. DAGA : Has he satisfied you ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is no question of my being satisfied.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा: इस देश में तो भगवान राम को हम बड़े भगत हैं जिन्होंने कहने पर ही सीताजी को घर से निकाल दिया था । हम चाहते हैं किसी भी प्रेसीडेन्ट को बेदाग रहने दिया जाये । अगर दाग होगा तो वह धुल जायगा । आप कनाइवेन्स को क्यों हटाना चाहते हैं ?

There is a lot of difference between the two words.

How can one prove by direct evidence?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : I appreciate the point of view. Therefore, I replied *in extenso*, and I request him not to press it.

SHRI M. C. DAGA : I am not pressing it

Amendment No. 4 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 7 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 7 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 8 and 9 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1 (*short title*)

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : I move :

Page 1, line 4,—

for "1973" *substitute* "1974" (2)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

Page 1, line 4,—

for "1973" *substitute* "1974" (2)

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Enacting Formula

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : I move :

Page 1, line 1,—

for "Twenty-fourth Year"

substitute—

"Twenty-fifth Year" (1)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

Page 1, line 1,—

for "Twenty-fourth Year"

substitute—

"Twenty-fifth Year" (1)

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Title was added to the Bill.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : Sir, I move;

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना): उपाध्यक्ष जी, इस विधेयक का इस पक्ष के किसी भी सदस्य ने समर्थन नहीं किया है । और इतना ही नहीं शासक दल के भी एक सदस्य की भावनाओं को देखते हुए यह पता चलता है कि वह भी इस विधेयक की निरर्थकता को मानते हैं । इसलिये यह बिल जनतंत्र पर चोट करने वाला है, उसे संकुचित बनाने वाला है और हमारे देश के 56 करोड़ नागरिकों के आत्म सम्मान पर धक्का पहुंचाने वाला है । और इस की निरर्थकता की तो बात कहनी ही नहीं । कोई भी अगर निरर्थक चीज है इस देश में तो यह विधेयक है । इस से राष्ट्रपति और उप-राष्ट्रपति के सम्मान में चार चांद नहीं लगते बल्कि उन के सम्मान पर धक्का लगता है । इसीलिये इन बातों की वजह से मैं इस विधेयक का पुरजोर विरोध करता हूं और सरकार से निवेदन करता हूं कि अभी भी इस विधेयक को वापस ले लें । इस की कोई भी जरूरत नहीं है । जनतंत्र को इतना संकुचित न कीजिये क्योंकि आप तो जनतंत्र के सबसे बड़े प्रहरी अपने को कहते हैं । लेकिन धीरे धीरे निम्न स्तर पर उतर रहे हैं और कल कहेंगे कि पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों को भी हम ही मनोनीत करेंगे । तो यह खतरनाक बात है । इसीलिये मैं अनुरोध करूंगा कि इस विधेयक का विरोध कीजिये, इस की कोई जरूरत नहीं है और हमारे इतने बड़े सम्मान के पद को नीचे न गिराइये जो राष्ट्रपति और उप-राष्ट्रपति का है ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं फिर इस का पुरजोर विरोध करता हूं ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed"

The Lok Sabha ***divided*** **:**

Division No. 1] AYES [14.50 hrs.

Austin, Dr. Henry
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Barman, Shri R. N.
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Barupal, Shri Panna Lal
Besra, Shri S. C.
Chikkalingaiah, Shri K.
Daga, Shri M. C.
Das, Shri Dharnidhar
Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
Dhamankar, Shri
Dube, Shri J. P.
Dumada, Shri L. K.
Engti Shri Biren
Ganesh, Shri K. R
Gautam, Shri C. D
Gohain, Shri C. C.
Gokhale, Shri H. R.
Gopal, Shri K.
Goswami, Shri Dinesh Chandra
Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb
Hari Kishore Singh, Shri
Hashim, Shri M. M.
Jha, Shri Chiranjib
Kadam, Shri J. G.
Kale, Shri
Kamakshaiah, Shri D.
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati T.
Lambodar Baliyar, Shri
Mahata, Shri Debendra Nath
Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Naik, Shri B. V.
Oraon, Shri Kartik
Palodkar, Shri Manikrao
Pandit, Shri S. T.
Patel, Shri Arvind M.
Patel, Shri Natwarlal
Patil, Shri E. V. Vikhe
Patil, Shri Krishnarao

Patil, Shri S. B.
Patil, Shri T. A.
Peje, Shri S. L.
Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shafi
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.
Rao, Shri J. Rameshwar
Rao, Shri M. S. Sanjeevi
Reddi, Shri P. Antony
Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
Reddy, Shri P. Ganga
Saini, Shri Mulki Raj
Sanghi, Shri N. K.
Sarkar, Shri Sakti Kumar
Shafee, Shri A.
Shenoy, Shri P. R.
Shetty, Shri K. K.
Siddayya, Shri S. M.
Suryanarayana, Shri K.
Tulsiram, Shri V.
Uikey, Shri M. G.
Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.
Vekaria, Shri

NOES

Bhagirath Bhanwar, Shri
Bhattacharyya, Shri S. P.
Deb, Shri Dasaratha
Dutta, Shri Biren
Giri, Shri S. B.
*Gowda, Shri Pampan
Goswami, Shrimati Bibha Ghosh
Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra
Hazra, Shri Monoranjan
*Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
Mavalankar, Shri P. G.
Mohammad Ismail, Shri
Mukherjee, Shri Saroj
Roy, Dr. Saradish
Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar
Sen, Dr. Ranen
Shastri, Shri Ramavatar

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The result** of the division is:

Ayes 63; Noes: 17.

The motion was adopted

14.52 hrs.

STATEMENT *RE*: RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT KATHGARH

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Before we take up the next item, we shall hear the Deputy Minister for Railways on the tragedy yesterday, resulting from the train collision.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI KURESHI): With a deep sense of sorrow and regret I have to inform the House of a serious accident that took place in the early hours of this morning near Moradabad on the Northern Railway.

At about 00.45 hours, 66 Down Dehradun-Varanasi Janata Express collided with a stationary Goods train at Kathgarh left Bank station on the Moradabad-Bareilly single line section.

As a result of the accident the engines of both the trains derailed. A Third class bogie marshalled next to the engine of the Express train also derailed and telescoped.

Immediately on receipt of the information about the accident the Railway Medical Van accompanied by Railway doctors and other medical staff was rushed to the site of the accident. Senior officers from Moradabad Division as well

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*Wrongly voted for NOES.

NOES : Shrimati Roza Deshpande.

**The following Members also recorded their votes :

AYES : Sarvshri Kushok Bakula, Sheo Pujan Shastri, K. Lakkappa, Raja Kulkarni, Yamuna Prasad Mandal and Pampan Gowda;

as Northern Railway Headquarters and the Railway Board have rushed to the site.

According to the latest information available, 40 persons have been killed and 56 others injured, of whom 8 are reported to be grievously hurt. Nineteen injured persons, after being rendered first aid on the spot have been hospitalised in the Railway and Civil hospitals at Moradabad. The remaining 37 who had trivial injuries were discharged after first aid.

I got the information about this accident at Moradabad while travelling by Lucknow Mail and I proceeded to the site immediately to make an on-the-spot assessment and supervise rescue and relief operations. I am coming directly from the tragic site.

Compensation of Rs. 50,000 will be paid in the case of those who have died or have suffered permanent total disablement as a result of this accident. Other injured will also received compensation on the prescribed scale.

The Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety, Northern Circle, will hold a statutory inquiry into this accident.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna) : The Railway Minister should resign immediately on this point. . . (*interruptions*).

श्री मोहम्मद इस्माइल (बैरकपुर) : रेलवे मंत्री को इस पर इस्तीफा देना चाहिये ।

श्री इसहाक सम्भली (अमरोहा) : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, यह मेरे जिले में हुआ हादसा है, मुझे चन्द अल्फाज कहने का मौका दिया जाय ।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Sambhaliji, you are now in the Panel of Chairmen. When you come here you will see the Rules that when a Minister makes a statement, no questions can be asked. You can take some other opportunity on a future occasion to discuss the statement made by the Minister. The Rules are there. (*Interruptions*) No. please.

14.54 hrs.

WATER (PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF POLLUTION) BILL

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the problem of pollution of rivers, streams and wells has assumed considerable importance and urgency in recent years as a result of the growth of industries in the post-Independence period and the increasing tendency towards urbanisation. The increased use of chemical fertilisers and pesticides has also added to the pollution of water courses. It has become necessary to ensure that the domestic and industrial effluents are not allowed to be discharged into the water courses without adequate treatment, as such discharges would render river water unsuitable for drinking and harmful for aquatic life. It is to be remembered that large sections of the rural community still depend on rivers for their drinking water and we owe it to them that the quality of this water is not allowed to deteriorate beyond permissible limits. Besides, even for industrial use as well as for irrigation purposes the quality of the river water has to be preserved.

A Committee was set up in 1962 to draw a draft enactment for the prevention of water pollution. The report of the Committee was circulated to the State Governments and Union Territories and was also considered by the Central Council of Local Self Governments in September, 1963. This Council resolved that a single law regarding measures to deal with water pollution control both at the Centre and at the State levels may be enacted by Parliament. A draft Bill was accordingly prepared and was considered by a joint session of the Central Council of Local Self Governments and the Fifth Conference of the State Ministers of Town and Country Planning held in 1965. As per the decision of the above joint session, the draft Bill was considered in detail by a Committee of Ministers of Local Self Government from the States of Bihar,

[Shri Bhola Paswan Shastri]

Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Haryana and West Bengal. After considering the recommendations of the above Committees and after examining the relevant provisions under existing laws, the Government came to the conclusion that there is urgent need for introducing a comprehensive legislation which would establish authorities both at the Centre and in the States to provide for the prevention, abatement and control of pollution of rivers and wells from the existing and new discharges of demestic and industrial wastes.

As the subject matter of the Bill falls in the State List of the Constitution and the Parliament can legislate on this subject only after two or more States have passed necessary Resolution in pursuance of Clause 1 of Article 252 of the Constitution, the Central Government circulated the outlines of the Bill to the States for their comments and passing the required Resolution. The State Legislatures of Gujarat Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala and Karnataka had passed such Resolutions under Article 252(i) of the Constitution, when the Bill was introduced in Rajya Sabha in December, 1969. Since then the State Legislatures of Assam, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Tripura, Madhya Pradesh Himachal Pradesh, and Bihar have also passed such Resolutions. The Act, when passed with the proposed amendments, will apply at once to all these States and Union Territories.

Efforts to persuade the remaining states to follow suit are continuing so that there may be a uniform legislation to prevent and control the pollution of water courses etc. throughout the country.

The Government introduced the Prevention of Water Pollution Bill, 1969, in the Rajya Sabha in December, 1969. The Rajya Sabha referred the Bill to a Joint Committee of both the Houses of Parliament and the Joint Committee examined the Bill thoroughly and submitted its report in December, 1972.

I take this opportunity to thank the Chairman and members of the Joint Committee for the very detailed and painstaking manner in which they have examined the whole Bill and favoured us with a Comprehensive Report. The Committee examined a large volume of oral and written evidence representing various sections of the society likely to be affected by the implementation of the Prevention of Water Pollution Bill, besides making on-the-spot visits to important industrial centres where pollution was reported to be heavy. Hence, I am sure the House will join me in extending our sincere thanks to the Joint Committee for their valuable Report.

I would like to mention some salient features of the Bill: The Bill seeks to establish a Central Prevention of Water Pollution Board with necessary technical and administrative set up. The main function of the Central Board is to promote cleanliness of streams and wells in different areas of the States. The Central Board is also to lay down stream standards. Besides advising the Central Government on matters pertaining to water pollution, the Central Board will also coordinate the activities of the State Boards and also provide technical assistance and guidance to them. The Central Board will also act as a State Board for Union Territories. The Central Board will consist of 16 members besides a full-time Chairman. Provision exists to represent all interests concerned with the problem like industries, agriculture, fisheries and public sector undertakings on the Board.

Similarly, State Boards will be constituted with 16 members besides a full-time Chairman. Compared to the Central Board, the duties of the State Board will be more of an executive nature. They will plan comprehensive programme for the prevention, control and abatement of pollution of streams and wells in the State and secure execution thereof. It will advice the State Government on matters of pollution. The State Board would have the duty to inspect sewage or trade effluents, works and plants for treatment of

sewage and trade effluents etc., and also evolve methods of utilisation of sewage etc. It will also advise the State Government on the location of industries which are likely to pollute streams and wells.

Some contiguous States or Union Territories may prefer to establish a Board for the Region with a view to effectively preventing and controlling water pollution in common water basins. Hence, there is provision in this Act for the establishment of Joint Boards.

I may also mention that under the provisions of the Bill not only new industries will be controlled but even existing industries which are letting out their wastes into water courses will be covered. There are provisions by which even Government Departments like Sewage Plants and Public Sector Undertakings have to ensure that their discharges are adequately treated before they are let out into the streams.

There is provision for setting up of laboratories both by the State Governments and Central Government and also by State Boards and Central Board. These laboratories will analyse the samples collected by the enforcement agency of the Boards with a view to determining whether pollution is being caused or not. On the basis of the analysis report of the laboratories, the cases will be launched in the courts for prosecution of persons who are causing pollution. Besides, the laboratories will assist in research and development programmes.

15 hrs.

While stringent measures have been provided to prevent pollution, care has also been taken not to stifle industrial growth. Time will be given to the existing industries to apply for consent after the setting up of the Boards.

The Central and State Governments have been enabled to make budgetary contributions to the Boards for meeting their expenses. I would also like to take this opportunity to mention that the Government is proposing to bring in separate legislation in near future to enable the levy of a cess.

With these words, I move:*

"That the Bill to provide for the prevention and control of water pollution and the maintaining or restoring of wholesomeness of water, for the establishment with a view to carrying out the purposes aforesaid, of Boards for the prevention and control of water pollution, for conferring on and assigning to such Boards powers and functions relating thereto and for matters connected therewith, as passed by the Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration".

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill to provide for the prevention and control of water pollution and the maintaining or restoring of wholesomeness of water, for the establishment with a view to carrying out the purposes aforesaid, of Boards for the prevention and control of water pollution, for conferring on and assigning to such Boards powers and functions relating thereto and for matters connected therewith, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration".

DR. SARADISH ROY (Bolpur): We support this Bill. While supporting the Bill, I would like to say: why is the Minister of Works and Housing piloting this Bill? When this Bill was first introduced and discussed in this House, at that time, the Cabinet Minister who was in charge of Works and Housing and Health and Family Planning introduced it. In the Joint Committee of both the Houses, experts from the Ministry of Health assisted in the deliberations of the committee to formulate this Bill. Even foreign technical experts were called to give their advice before the Joint Select Committee

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Dr. Saradish Roy]

and, the subject being a technical one, it should have been piloted by the Minister of Health. Even at this stage, I would insist that when this Bill is enacted into law, its implementation should be entrusted to the Ministry of Health because it is a scientific and technical subject and the advice of the experts from the Ministry of Health will be very much helpful. I am told that orders were passed that this subject will be dealt with by this Ministry but I hope the orders will be modified and that this Bill when enacted will be in charge of Ministry of Health. This also shows that this Government is not so much serious about the implementation of this law because it is a technical subject and the Ministry which is provided with the technical personnel should have been in charge of this Bill.

Water pollution—not only water pollution but the pollution of the atmosphere is also very much menacing. I would, therefore, suggest that the Government should take up prevention of atmospheric pollution also. Water pollution is very much menacing with the haphazard growth of industries and the extensive use of fertilisers and pesticides. It is not only menacing for human-beings but it is also menacing to the animal life, the acquatic life and even to the soil. We have seen in Calcutta, in the river Hooghly, about 60 miles above Calcutta, about 40 years ago, plenty of '*Hilsha*' fish was available. Nowadays, there are no fish because many industries have sprung up on both sides of the river and with the indiscriminate discharge of the industrial effluents into the river, the fish species have vanished.

Again we have seen in Rajasthan there is a rayon factory at Nagda. About 15 miles away from the factory the industrial effluents are drained into a canal and the people residing on both sides of the canal prevent even the cattle approach the stream, because many of the cattles have died after drinking the water from that place. That is the problem. In West Bengal there are various undertakings. For example, at Dimapur there is the fertiliser plant, and there are chemical factories. The effluence from these plants is thrown into the fields and as a result the crops are damaged. The Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals had to offer an amount of Rs. 5 lakhs as compensation in one year alone for the damages caused in this manner. That is the state of affairs and this shows the magnitude of the sort of pollution which is being caused, which is prevailing in all parts of the country.

It appears from the Minister's statement that the Government is very reluctant to enforce this Act. It took them 12 years to bring this Act here. Even after the submission of the Report of the Joint Committee more than one year had passed for this Bill to be brought up in this form. It shows that the Government is reluctant in this regard. We have an apprehension that this will not be properly implemented. There are various Acts which have already been passed. Take the Food Adulteration Act. Take the Drug Adulteration Act. Take various acts aimed at removing black-marketing, adulteration, corruption etc. All these Acts are there; but still they are not implemented. Even in this capital city we have seen cases of adulteration of food. Adulterated stuffs are being sold in many parts of the country and yet Government is not implementing the provisions of those Acts. Our apprehension therefore is that the present piece of legislation may also meet with the same fate. Of course this piece of legislation is a good one but it is due to Government's reluctance that many such pieces of legislation have not been implemented. We apprehend that the same fate might befall to this Bill.

We have seen many industries which have got the Affluent Treatment Plants. But they are only show-pieces. They do not operate these plants. Those will be expensive. One does it to avoid certain acts which may be enforceable against them. They construct certain such treatment plants but they do not use them at all. We have seen this when we were going on round in connection with the

Joint Committee meetings. I request the Government that they should not be idle, but that they should take vigorous and immediate steps so that these industries may be forced to treat their affluents properly.

It is heartening to note that 7 more States have agreed by Resolutions of their own for this Act. But the main thing is this. It is the implementation of the provisions of this Act. The Act is a good one and if there are certain weaknesses which are found, they should be removed. There was one amendment moved in the other House. The Bill as passed by the Joint Committee provides for an expert, as the Chairman of the Board, Central Board and State Board.

It was not an expert body but the person represented is an administrative expert. That is all. In this way, they have diluted it when the Bill is brought before the House. My apprehension is only this that this may not be properly implemented.

With this warning, I support this Bill.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): Sir, like other progressive legislations, I welcome this Bill. This is something which should exercise the minds of all of us. Will we be in a position to put it into effect first of all to the existing industries in this country, particularly, those involved in the manufacture of chemicals, paper, fertiliser, rayon and cement? What are we going to do about the existing industries, where, particularly, the costs of industrial products go on rising. If anti-pollution measures are taken, it would only mean involving heavy costs. Will the Government, for example, think of having anti-pollution measures like the recycling anti-pollution measures to be carried out at the cost of the Government and executed by either the State Governments or by the Central Government and thereafter will they recover the costs from the concerned management of the industries? This is very necessary as far as future planning is concerned. We have been assured, particularly, by the persons in the Planning Commission that for any project, no licensing will be given unless of course, the project report contains a provision for taking adequate anti-pollution measures. This is one of the points which I would like the hon. Minister to clarify.

Secondly, I would like to point out that over the course of years, there has been pollution and there are certain industries right now in the process of execution either along the coast or along the river banks. According to the present method of execution itself, it will destroy the aquatic lives either in the sea or in the streams. Whether it is possible at all, according to this Act which provides for the States as well as the Central Board to see to it that before production starts, it should be seen that the aquatic life is not destroyed. Take for example the caustic soda plant in North Canara District everything is going at least to a distance of 25 to 30 miles inside the sea. Will it not destroy the aquatic life ? My estimate is hundreds of lives will be destroyed. Of course I am making an underestimation of this number. Thousands of lives will be destroyed here. We want an industry. At the same time we want our fishermen to survive.

In these circumstances, is it not possible during the stage of execution of a particular industry that before it goes into production, we should see to it that these anti-pollution measures are carried out so that there is no danger particularly to the fish. This is the source of livelihood of the poor people there. Similarly, I would like to point out that there would be examples galore, but they would be only to generalise all these problems. We are reminded of progressive legislations which invariably suffer in developing countries because of want of proper implementation. While I very much appreciate the concern that has been shown as evidenced by the fact that in each State, certain State boards have been constituted, I would like the hon. Minister to explain one point which he was good enough to stress, and

[Shri B. V. Naik]

I would request him to kindly elaborate it and tell us what the meaning of the cess is, from whom it is to be recovered and how it is going to be utilised, whether it is only for the purpose of meeting out the costs of the various State boards and the Central board, or whether it will be utilised also for the purpose of execution of these anti-pollution measures.

In this connection, I would like to draw your attention to one clause which relates to prohibition or regulation of bathing in any stream or well or ashing or any cleaning therein of things of any class or description or the putting of litter or other objectionable matter. In our country, traditionally people have bathed themselves either at the ghats of Banaras or the holy rivers or in water from wells. These people cannot afford their own bathing rooms and they cannot afford to have their own private hammam rooms, and it should please be ensured that they are not harassed on account of a legislation like this. Actually, it is not pollution at all; the organic matter of human beings does not pollute. It is only the chemical or inorganic matter which pollutes. Organic matter is not a pollutant, and even environmentologists will be able to know it that decaying matter is not a pollutant as far as nature is concerned. In these circumstances, I hope we shall not throw the baby with the bathwater, but we shall see that these poor people are not put into any inconvenience because of the implementation of this particular clause dealing with prohibition of even bathing which has been a traditional system in this country. Our people have always bathed in the open; a large number of villagers always bathe in the open. So, the implication of this particular clause on the common people of this country may also be considered.

With these remarks, I support the Bill.

DR. RANEN SEN (Barasat): While I was reading this Bill, I was wondering what had happened to our Government. As usual, our Government bring forward a good legislation very late. Secondly, when they bring forward legislation, they bring it forward in a halfhearted manner. Today, the menace of not only water pollution but also air pollution or atmospheric pollution is exercising the minds of people all over the world, and India is no exception. This Bill deals with only the question of water pollution. May I know what is going to happen to air pollution? Is it not intertwined? The hon. Minister will say that he would bring forward a Bill for this purpose later on, wherein the question of atmospheric pollution will be dealt with adequately. Till then, what would happen? Is it not intertwined? It is known to everybody, every person of science that the smoke that makes its way up from any chimney from any factory producing rayon or nylon or steel or anything else gets absorbed in water and the water is polluted. That is a known fact. That was why in 1968, in the UNO, the Swedish delegation brought up this question of pollution of air and water, and in 1969, the UNO accepted unanimously the proposal that each Government should move very carefully and thoroughly so as to eliminate this menace from their own country.

In 1968 or 1969, Dr. M. N. Rao, the then Director of the Indian Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta, made a survey under the instruction of the Government of India about air and water pollution and his report dealt mainly with air pollution, because he was collecting samples of air from the city of Calcutta whose air is as polluted as anywhere else. In a report given out by the UNO, it was shown that the air of Bombay or Calcutta was almost as bad as that of the city of New York.

If we take this into consideration, may I know what happened to that report of Dr. M. N. Rao? I am told reliably that a Bill was circulated by the Government of India to each State in which both air and water pollution was dealt with. The Minister only said that the Bill dealing with water pollution was circulated to

States. But I was told that the Bill also dealt with air pollution. What has happened to that Bill? What is the reaction of the States?

Dr. Saradish Roy said something about the Calcutta water, river water, how the wonderful hilsa fish, the mention of which produces saliva in every Bengali's mouth, has become completely extinct.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): In others' mouths also

DR. RANEN SEN: Yes. Non-Bengalis have also become fish eaters; that is the worst position we are having in our State.

There is a report of the Bombay Corporation that in the rivers Ulhas and Kaly in Kopali and Kalyan—our Bombay friends will know—fish are dying. The sea-bed of Bombay has become polluted. So as I was saying, the whole thing is intertwined and unless we tackle air and water pollution together, nothing is going to come out of this Bill, because there is no watertight compartment in regard to this matter because the citizen of Bombay who takes the polluted water also inhales the air which is polluted.

In the UNO report, there is mention of a very interesting point. Referring to developing countries, it is stated in the report that the metallurgical industry developing in India is creating a menace of water and air pollution. Is it known to the Minister that almost in every public sector unit producing various types of drugs, chemicals, metallurgical products and so on, simple methods of treating effluents do not exist? I had the opportunity of visiting a paper mill, NEPA, which has an apologia of treating effluents. As you know, paper, rayon, nylon and chemical factories produce the worst type of toxious gases and effluents. It is known that in Bihar two or three years ago, the effluents from the Barauni refinery created havoc in the Monghyr and Jamalour districts and several people died. There was a fire.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI (Bombay—North-East): Ganga was burning.

DR. RANEN SEN: Yes. Water is used to put down fire. Now the water itself started burning very furiously.

These are public sector organisations. We know that in regard to this question of air and water pollution, there are two main things which Government should understand. Otherwise, this Bill will become ineffective. The first is the poverty existing in the rural side. What do the people do? Because of poverty and ignorance, they do not have latrines. This is a source of water pollution in almost every village. There is a report from Rajasthan that in the village Benapura seven children died because they took polluted water from a stream because of poverty and ignorance. Our people are like that. They do not have latrines properly made. So that is one danger from poverty.

Another danger is from the greed of capitalists to mint profit. In this Bill, there is a reference to punishment to be meted out to people who own factories or Industries in certain circumstances.

It is known that everywhere the employers do not try to attend to this important work of treating the polluted water. Therefore, an exemplary deterrent punishment is called for. A deterrent punishment is called for in the case of those industries and industrialists who refuse to treat the effluents properly, the effluents that emanate from their factories, mills and plants.

As I am more or less connected with these things, I was reading the report of the UNO on this subject, wherein they say that all types of toxic chemicals, oils, carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide are emanating from the cars and trucks that ply on our streets. Gases and exhaust fumes emanate from the vehicles. Sulphur dioxide, insectisides, DDT—all these things are creating a havoc and pollute our water more so in India where there is scarcity of pure drinking water in villages and towns.

[Dr. Ranen Sen]

Nearly ten years back, Dr. Sushila Nayar, when she was the Health Minister, was making a report in which she said that of all the cities and towns of India, the city of Howrah which is opposite Calcutta, is the epicentre of cholera epidemic. What is the reason? Though it is a big city, with more than five lakhs people living there, there is no arrangement for pure drinking water. Along with this Bill, would the Government think over the question of supplying pure water to the towns and villages? I have cited Howrah as an instance.

Another aspect which we have to consider is this. Night soil is causing havoc in the towns and in many cities also. The nightsoil is dumped in shallow trenches in many towns in India. When there is rain, there is seepage of water and rubbish and all this creates another complication. All the potable water sources are destroyed and contaminated and polluted.

Therefore, firstly, I have said that there is no watertight compartment or airtight compartment between air and water pollution. You have dealt with one and left the other, which also pullutes the water, and when you bring that Bill, sufficient damage will have been done by those industries that are growing in our country.

Secondly, Mrs. Gandhi, the Prime Minister of India, has referred to one aspect in her speech in Stookholm in that particular conference to which I referred earlier—the UN conference on anti-pollution. She made a big speech and I am quoting only one sentence which runs as follows:

"Are not poverty and need the greatest polluters?" I say she was right. Poverty is one of the greatest polluters. Therefore, both these things have to be dealt with. Unfortunately, in this Bill, the other thing has not been dealt with. The question of industries has been dealt with. Firstly, it is partial. Even then it is more partial in this regard.

Then, I come to one or two clauses of this Bill. I have not been able to understand the Minister on one aspect.

SHRI B. V. NAIK : This is about pollution and not sanitation.

DR. RANEN SEN: How do you demarcate between pollution and sanitation? What a wonderful argument you are advancing, as if pollution does not affect sanitation?

We know that in this Bill it has been stated that polluted water must not be used for certain purposes and all that.

In Delhi, water is supplied to the garden round our bungalows and the bungalows of the Minister. What is that water?

That is water from the sewage. Why do you supply water like that? That is contaminated water. The Minister should look into this. I am charging the Government that polluted water is being supplied to irrigate the flower and vegetable gardens around the bungalows of Ministers and Members of Parliament.

Then I take up clause 24 of the Bill; it is on page 16. Sub-clause (1) of clause 24 seems to be all right, but sub-clause (2) seems a little contradictory. Sub-clause (2) says:

> "A person shall not be guilty of an offence under sub-section (1) by reason only of having been or caused to be done in all the following Acts, mainly constructing improvement or maintaining....."

The land belongs to an industrialist or a businessman. There is a stream and it carries the effluent. You do not say that the effluent has to be treated, if the industrialist wants to put up building and if the effluent is seeped inside the earth why should that not be considered an offence? The hon. Minister may kindly explain the point.

Under clause 33, the Board may make an applicaion to a Court not inferior to that of a Presidency Magistrate or a

Magistrate of the First Class for restraining a person who is likely to cause such pollution. As soon as the Board goes to the Magistrate that person may go to the High Court. The whole thing remains in the same *status quo*. In the mean time the effluent goes on. What is the idea? Why should not the Board or the State Government be empowered to do something immediately to stop the mischief? Clause 41(1) contains some penal provisions. It says:

> "a person who violates the provisions will be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months or with a fine which may extend to Rs. 5,000."

Why should the word 'or' be put? He is the worst criminal in the society and if he commits this nuisance and creates this menace to society he should be punished with both. I suggest that this should be three months imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 5,000. We know the Magistrates and their class affiliation, their outlook and their upbringing. It has been our experience in labour matters that whenever the case goes to the Magistrate and there is this provision they fine Rs. 500 or Rs. 5,000 which the employer pays merrily and goes on. If you put 'and' the employer will feel that either he or his manager will have to go to jail and suffer imprisonment.

The hon. Minister should see that all the loopholes are plugged so that there are no contradictory or irreconcilable position between any two classes. Secondly the sooner the Bill dealing with air pollution is also brought the better for us. Otherwise this is a half-hearted and haphazard way of dealing with water pollution. I have offered some criticisms of the Bill. This is a step forward. But let not the Government take one step forward and two steps backward.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Minister has brought forward this Bill at the appropriate time, and I congratulate the Minister for having brought forward this Bill. He has brought this Bill for the prevention of pollution of water and he has promised to bring another piece of legislation to stop the pollution of air. But why has the Minister not mentioned anything about the pollution of politics? Now politics is being polluted by the opposition parties. Is he going to stop that pollution?

We are thinking that water and air are being polluted only by industries and not by anything else. It is not as if every factory is situated on the banks of the rivers. We have over 500 eternal rivers which flow all the 365 days, and they are being polluted by the human beings. In the olden days Ganga water was considered to be *amrit*. It was the belief that anyone who takes Ganga water will remain immortal. Now the Ganga water is so much polluted that sometimes it is not fit for human consumption even though there are no big factories on the banks of the Ganga or Yamuna.

The main reason for the pollution of water is the increase in population. During the time of Ashoka the population of India, including Pakistan and Burma, was only one crore. During the time of Akbar it rose to three crores. At the time of the British it reached 30 crores. Within a period of 25 years it has increased to 60 crores. Unless and until this increase in population is controlled, you cannot control pollution.

It is not only motor vehicles and factories that emit carbon di-oxide. Human beings also inhale oxygen and emit carbon di-oxide. The plants, on the other hand, inhale carbon di-oxide and emit oxygen. So, it is necessary to have more and more plants. Yet, we have consistently destroyed all the forests. Once more than two-thirds of our land was covered with forests. Now it is less than one-third. It is only the green leaves which can absorb carbon di-oxide and release oxygen, which

[Shri M. Ram Gopal Reddy]

is needed by human beings. Has the Minister any plans for afforestation, like the Vana Mahotsava of Munshi, which we have forgotten? Unless we plant more trees, we cannot stop air pollution on the other hand, it will increase.

In Japan during the peak hours the traffic policemen on duty carry with them oxygen so that they can breath some fresh air. Unless we take timely action, we may also have to face a similar situation before very long.

We should take stringent measures against those who pollute water and the atmosphere. But what is happening in the case of adulteration? Most of the people who indulge in it are going scotfree. At the same time, poor people are being given the heaviest punishment. Recently, a milk maid in the Nizamabad area was found selling milk which was mixed with water. The magistrate imposed a fine of one thousand rupees and imprisonment for one year, and another year in case of default in payment of fine. This is the type of punishment our courts are giving for small offences. Of course, if a dairyman mixes water with milk, we should punish him. But an illiterate woman, the milk maid, was given such a severe punishment. A fine of Rs. 25 would have been more than enough as a sort of warning to her. Here also, our Magistrates in courts are competing with the so-called radicals who are uttering day in and day out all sorts of nonsensical things. Therefore, I am afraid, when this Bill becomes an Act, these people will take undue advantage of it. The food inspectors, the excise inspectors all these fellows, have become dens of corruption. I am sure, this Department will also have a lot of corruption in it. Neither water will be purified nor pollution will be stopped. But bribery and corruption will increase 10 times. This is another Department that will be giving an opportunity to its employees and officers to make money.

The implementation side is very important. The Bill is very good. If the Bill is very good, everything cannot be good. The implementation side of it is very important. I am sure, it will not be implemented properly. It will be misused leading to the misery of the people.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI (Bombay—North-East): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I welcome and support this measure. It is no doubt a progressive Bill.

For a long time, in the early days of industrialisation, it was thought that so far as the health hazards which affect the workers working in the factories are concerned, they could be met with factory legislations and the civic hazards arising out of industrialisation could be adequately handled by municipal legislations, by having proper locations of factories outside the towns and cities or by laying down certain conditions about sanitation and other things. Now, the pace of industrialisation has come to such an extent that neither the civic legislations, the civil laws about sanitation and other things, nor the factory legislations could prevent such hazards which are meant for the whole of the population. Around the chemical factories, this pollution phenomenon is of a recent origin.

I would like to inform my hon. friend, Shri Ram Gopal Reddy, who said that water was pulluted by human beings, that water is not polluted by human beings. It is true that human beings take bath and even wash their dirty linen in the river waters. But it does not mean that water is polluted. The water has the characteristics of cleaning everything. The word "pollution" has a specific meaning. The water loses its characteristics and its purposes and services to humanity, because of chemical agents going into the water. Therefore, this pollution phenomenon is confined to the growth of chemical industries.

Of late, in the last 15 years, as my other colleagues have said, the United Nations has drawn the attention of the whole world and of all the Governments in the world, to prevent this phenomenon of

pollution and to take strict measures so that in the process of industrialisation, the civic hazards do not spread to the whole population. The United Nations has passed resolutions. As has been stated, it is true that our Prime Minister also attended the Stockholm Conference of the United Nations and drew the attention of the whole world to this phenomenon of pollution. But I am sorry to say that it took 12 years for this legislation to come before the House. Even then, it is better late than never. I agree with Dr. Ranen Sen that the two phemenona of pollution, the water pollution and the air pollution, should not have been separated. It is the chemical industries which are responsible for water pollution and the same industries are creating air pollution problem also. Those very industries are creating simultaneously the problems of water pollution and air pollution. So these problems cannot be dealt with in water tight compartments. We deal in this legislation only with water pollution. We are told that there would be a separate legislation or separate machinery or separate board for air pollution and others. That would not be effective. Therefore, I would like that Government should make certain amendments so that even prevention of air pollution is also brought in at the same time. That will make the measure more effective and the people staying in the surroundings of these chemical complexes, petro-chemical complexes, will not suffer from health hazards.

I am coming from Bombay where there are three big industrial belts which are all polluted. Therefore, I am very much concerned with it. The people are suffering from the effects of water and air pollution together. There is the Chembur chemical belt where the country's greatest petro-chemical complexes are established with their big factories, including the fertiliser factory. In the Chembur area private people are not building houses. Anybody who wants to stay there for a long time will not build a house. Houses are built only by the Housing Board. Houses are coming up only for industrial workers who have to stay there and who have no option but to stay there. Only such types of houses are coming up in Chembur area. No private persons are building houses in the Chembur belt because they cannot breath fresh air, they cannot get good water. Every evening there is the bad and obnoxious smell. Therefore, they are reluctant to stay in the Chembur area.

Nothing has been said about water around the sea coast. In Chembur, about ten miles round about the sea coast, the whole water is polluted. For ages together, the industry was the fishing industry. Now the fishing industry has vanished, and all the fishermen have been crying that their ancestral industry is gone. They have not been compensated for it. The water cannot be used even by other industries also The sea coast water cannot be used for any purpose.

When water pollution is defined as water from a well or stream, I do not know whether river water is also included; I do not know if, under the definition of stream water, river water also comes

Apart from the Chembur belt there is another industrial belt known as Belapur patti where also we have big petro-chemical complexes—NOCIL, PIL, Hardilia, etc. As a result of the trade effluents going into the Thana Creek area, all industries there, salt-pans, are affected; the whole area is spoiled. The salt-pans are gone; the fishing industry is gone. Now the people in those areas, the villagers who have been living there for generations together have nothing to live upon. Apart from its effects on the industries, it has affected their health also. The villagers have never before suffered from those diseases from which they are suffering now. The villagers are not working inside the factories. Still they are suffering from diseases which come out of air and water

[Shri Raja Kulkarni]

pollution in that area. The third industrial belt area in my constituency which is affected, is near Kalyan to which a reference was made by Dr. Ranen Sen, where all the dye-stuff industries, and the rayon industry like National Rayon Century Rayon and the Indian Dyestuffs are all located. What is the result? The Ullhas river whose water was used for drinking for generations, whose water was used for irrigation for generations, whose water was used by other industries, has become so much polluted that its water can no longer be used either for drinking or for irrigation or even by other industries. That is the result. So, all the three industrial belts which are the petro-chemical complex belts in my constituency are to-day suffering from this pollution. Therefore, my request is that it should be made more effective and purposeful so that the people will get the benefit.

Prevention and control by appointing Boards at the Central and States level is all right for the future. But what about those industries which already exist for the last 15—20 years?

What should be done immediately in regard to them? What kind of research should be there? For the last 15 years we have raised this question here and even outside. We were told that they are doing some kind of collecting statistics and information. This stage of collecting information and facts should go and we should come to the next stage in industrial research. Research in industries has so far been confined to improvements in production and technology. Even with regard to the chemical industry, the research activity is carried only for production or technology. No research was simultaneously carried out during the last 20 years about the effect of industrial products or the industrial processes on the people outside the premises of the factory and on the population as a whole. This is a new dimension of research which has not been effectively dealt with. How to tackle this new dimension of industrial research is a matter for the Government to study.

It is true that now the Central Board would be established. Sir, we all know and we have seen the working of factory legislation for the last 80 years. The Board may come up and inspectors may be appointed under it. But I only want to say that the whole machinery should not meet the same fate as that of the factory inspectorate.

DR. RANEN SEN: Trade Union representatives should also be there.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI: To-day if there is any improvement inside the factories, it is not due to the factory legislation, it is all due to the requirements of efficiency of production that the employer seeks. The factory legislation has not so far effectively dealt with the question of light or air or drinking water problem or any hazard to the health of the worker working inside the factory. The factory legislation has not succeeded. We would, therefore, like tightening up of the machinery under this legislation. We would like some kind of a machinery where people's representatives including those of workers should be associated in the working of this machinery.

With these words and observations, I support the Bill.

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल (समस्तीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जल-प्रदूषण के निवारण और नियंत्रण विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूं और तहे दिल से समर्थन करता हूं। अभी डा. रानेन सेन ने इसके बारे में कुछ बातें रखीं। वह अनुभवी ट्रेड यूनियन लीडर भी हैं और इस विषय को जानते भी हैं। पैनाल्टीज के बारे में और उस के प्रोसीजर के बारे में डाक्टर साहब का ध्यान . . .

15.56 hrs.

[DR. HENRY AUSTIN *in the Chair*]

हमारे बड़े डाक्टर साहब भी अब चेयरमैन हो कर आ गए हैं।

मैं डा. रानेन सेन साहब का ध्यान चैप्टर 7—पैनाल्टीज एंड प्रोसीजर की ओर खींचूंगा जिस

में वह पेनाल्टी 1 हजार रुपया प्रति दिन है अगर वह यही गलती बराबर करता रहे, इस में किया है :

In case the failure continues, with an additional fine which may be extended to Rs. 1,000 for every day during which such failure continues after the conviction for the first such failure.

पहले फेल्योर में भी है कि तीन महीने की सजा या पांच हजार रुपये जुर्माना। आप ने जो कहा कि इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट रुपये दे देगा और जेल नहीं जाएगा, ऐसी बात नहीं है। न्यायाधीश उचित समझेगा तो तीन महीने की जेल भी दे सकता है। आज की जो परिस्थिति है वह न्यायाधीश भी समझते हैं और सारे लोग समझते हैं।

यह बिल बहुत एंन वक्त पर लाया गया है। अभी 28 नवम्बर को तो यह राज्य सभा में पास हुआ है और उस के बाद अभी हम मिल ही रहे हैं। यह राज्य सभा का बिल है। तो इस में कोई देरी नहीं हुई है। बहुत शीघ्रता से इसे लाया गया है। इस अवसर पर मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद दूंगा कि उन्होंने इस की अहमियत को समझा और स्टाकहोम में सारे एशिया नहीं बल्कि सारे विश्व की ओर से यह नारा बुलन्द किया कि पोल्यूशन-एयर पोल्यूशन और वाटर पोल्यूशन, ये दोनों कितने खतरनाक हैं खास कर जो ओवर-डेवलप्ड कंट्रीज हैं जापान या अमेरिका आदि इन देशों के लिए यह बहुत ही खतरनाक चीजें हैं। हमारे लिए भी यह बहुत खतरनाक चीजें हैं। अभी राजा कुलकर्णी साहब ने बड़े मर्मस्पर्शी शब्दों में बताया कि किस तरह से उल्हास नदी के किनारे उल्हास नगर में कितने ज्यादा इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स बैठे हैं और वहां की उस छोटी सी धारा को आप देखेंगे जिस की कि यह शक्ति ही नहीं कि वह सारे केमिकल्स को पचा सके तो फिर यह छोटा सा मानव किस तरह से उस को पचा सकता है? इसलिए यह भारत सरकार का बहुत स्तुत्य कदम है और ठीक वक्त पर उठाया गया है जायज वक्त पर उठाया गया है और बहुत जल्दी इस बिल को लाया गया है . . .

डा. रानेन सेन : दस साल पहले लाना चाहिए था।

श्री चमूना प्रसाद मंडल : मगर यह तो राज्य सभा से 28 नवम्बर 1973 को पास ही हुआ है और उस के बाद हम अभी मिल ही रहे हैं। स्टाकहोम का भी अभी दो वर्ष पहले हुआ है। यू एन ओ जब इतना पीछे जगी तो आप कैसे जग सकते थे दस साल पहले? यू एन ओ की स्टाक होम में जो कान्फरेंस हुई वह आप को तो मालूम है कि चार साल पहले हुई थी जहां हमारी प्रधान मंत्री गई थीं और सारे विश्व का ध्यान उन्होंने इस ओर आकृष्ट किया था।

एक चीज डाक्टर रानेन सेन साहब कहना भूल गए कि अगर इस में सहयोग ट्रेड यूनियन लीडर्स का और उन के जैसे लीडर्स का नहीं मिलेगा तो काफी हद तक इसे सफलता की ओर हम नहीं ले जा सकेंगे। ये जितने भी यूनियनलीडर्स हैं वे दूसरी ओर भी देखें। केवल डिस्ट्रक्टिव एंटीट्यूड और डिसरीप्टिव एंटीट्यूड वे लेते हैं। कांस्ट्रक्टिव एंटीट्यूड भी उनको लेना चाहिए और इस चीज की ओर मैं उन का ध्यान खींचूंगा।

विशेषकर सेंट्रलबोर्ड के कांस्टीट्यूशन के बारे में मैं मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकृष्ट करूंगा। आप ने एक फुल टाइम चेयरमैन रखा है, पांच आफिशियल्स रखे हैं और एक आप ने रखा है तीसरी धारा में 13वीं पंक्ति में—

Such number of persons not exceeding five to be nominated by the Central Government from amongst Members of the State Boards.

असल में तो काम स्टेट बोर्ड को ही करना है, आप को तो सिर्फ कोआर्डिनेट करना है, वहां आप बड़े बड़े वैज्ञानिकों को भी रखने की कोशिश कीजिये। इस के लिये आप संख्या 5 से घटा कर 2 कर दें और तीन एमिनेन्ट साइन्टिस्ट्स को लें—तो बड़ा सुन्दर होगा।

16 hrs

मुझे आशा है आप इस पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करेंगे, जिस से अभी जो बिल आया है वह परिपूर्ण समझा जाये। इन शब्दों के साथ

[श्री बमुना प्रसाद मंडल]

मैं भारत सरकार के इस स्तुत्य यत्न का स्वागत करता हूं और पूरे दिल से इस का समर्थन करता हूं।

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, before I welcome this Bill I would like to welcome you to the Chair.

I would briefly state within a few minutes with regard to penalty clause—Clause 41. Dr. Ranen Sen also pointed that out. It reads as follows:—

> "41(1) whoever fails to comply with any direction given under sub-section (2) or sub-section (3) of section 20 within such time as may be specified in the direction or fails to comply with any orders issued under clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 32 shall, on conviction, be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months or with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees or with both and in case the failure continues, with an additional fine which may extend to one thousand rupees for every day during which such failure continues after the conviction for the first such failure."

My submission is that the penalty should be imprisonment for a period of three months and fine. Of course this takes care of the individuals contravening the provisions and it also takes care of the companies. But, with regard to offences commited by Government Dapartments, it has been stated as follows in clause 48:

> "Where an offence under this Act has been committed by any Department of Government, the Head of the Department shall be deemed to be guilty of the offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly;
>
> "Provided that nothing contained in this section shall render such Head of the Department liable to any punishment if he proves that the offence was committed without his knowledge or that he exercised all due diligence to prevent the commission of such offence."

If the Head of the Department is not held responsible and he proves that, then the responsibility should be fixed on somebody who was responsible for the offence.

Another thing is with regard to Municipal Corporation. In Municipalities, Panchayat Unions and others, whom are you going to hold responsible? We cannot ask the Chairman or Mayor to be responsible. These things should also be taken into consideration. That is my brief sumission.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा (चाकसू) : सभापति जी, मैं भी उस स्वर में बोलता हूं कि आप को धन्यवाद दूं, लेकिन जो कानून आप बना रहे हैं कि अलमारी में यह रखा रहेगा या इस पर काम होगा—इस का आप उत्तर दीजिये। 1962 में आप ने इस की चर्चा की थी और 11 साल के बाद आप इस कानून को लेकर आये हैं और कानून भी ऐसा लाये हैं जो लागू नहीं हो सकता। यदि लागू हो जाये तो वास्तव में आप का बड़ा सौभाग्य है, लेकिन मुझे लगता है कि यह लागू नहीं होगा।

मुझे दुख होता है—यह क्या कानून बनाया है। मंडल जी भी बड़ा धन्यवाद दे रहे थे, उन के धन्यवाद के साथ मेरा भी धन्यवाद है। डा. रानेन सेन भी राजस्थान के बारे में कह रहे थे, लेकिन प्रश्न यह है कि कानून क्यों बनाते हैं, जिन लोगों ने हमारे खेतों को बिगाड़ दिया, हमारे पौधों को खराब कर दिया, हमारे जानवर मर गये, उन के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की गई, 20 साल के बाद इस कानून को क्यों लाये, यह कानून तो बहुत पहले आना चाहिये था। सारी पावर्स म्यूनिसिपल्टीज, लोकल-बाडीज और कारपोरेशन को हैं, लेकिन इम्प्लीमेन्ट करने की ताकत नहीं है—

What will the Municipalities do? Are these local bodies, the so-called Corporations, Panchayat Samities, Zila Parishads, not going into these things? What are their functions? I have not understood this. I was a Chairman for over 15 years in a particular Municipality. I do not know whether your authorities have ever applied their mind to this thing or not.

कभी जाते हैं तो कहते हैं कि वाटर-पाल्यूशन एक्ट ला रहे हैं, लेकिन 1962 के बाद आज एक्ट आया है।

इस का पहला प्रावीजन देखिये—

Let us see the definition of 'pollution' as given in the Bill. We find that:

> "pollution" means such contamination of water or such alteration of the physical, chemical or biological properties of water or such discharge of any sewage or trade effluent or of any other liquid, gaseous or solid substance into water (whether directly or indirectly) as may be, or is likely to, create a nuisance. . ."

Can we not take proceedings under section 138 of the Criminal Procedure Act to prevent such nuisance? Section 133 of the Criminal Procedure Code reads thus:

> "whenever a district magistrate, a subdivisional magistrate or a magistrate of the first class considers, on receiving a police-report or other information and on taking such evidence as he thinks fit, that any unlawful obstruction or nuisance should be removed from any way, river or channel is or may be lawfully used by the public, or from any public place. . .

Such magistrate may make a conditional order. . .". Under section 133, the magistrate can take action then and there without having to go to any court. But under this Bill, the magisrae would only say 'please go to the Water Board, we are not going to take any action'. The other day I had a talk with the hon. Minister that water pollution should be stopped. He said that a new Act was coming. It is good that this new measure has come.

But what do we find in this new measure? We have three types of boards to be constituted, a State Board, a Central Board and a Joint Board. Why is the Central Board being a constituted? What will the Central Board do? Reference has been made to my village in Rajasthan. what will the Central Board do there? Again what is the joint board for? Who will bear the expenditure of the joint board and what will be its machinary?

As regards the constitution of the central board, I would refer you to clause 3, which says

> "The Central Board shall consist of the following Members, namely.—
>
> (1) a full-time chairman. . .".

Again, they want to have a full-time chairman That is very good, and he will be given a salary of Rs. 2000, a bungalow etc By all means, give him all this, and we approve of this. Then, we have five officials to be nominated by the Central Government to represent that Government Nothing is said about what qualifications they should possess. I have tabled an amendment that those officers should only be nominated who have special knowledge or practical experience in respect of matters relating to the use and conservation of water resources. We are tired of this bureaucracy being represented every where By all means, let there be specialists. Again, we have such number of persons not exceeding five to be nominated from amongst the members of the State Board. So, in all, these will be ten persons, and they will be having their travelling and daily allowances. Then, three persons are to be nominated to represent industry. So, some industrialists will also come in. What co-operation will they give? Then, we have

two persons to represent companies and corporations. As I have said already, what about municipalities and corporations? Why should we not have mayors and chairmen and presidents of these local bodies? After all, they have got experience of dealing with these subjects. But then the hon. Minister would say, no, elected people are not required now, because it is a progressive legislation and therefore every thing should be done only by experts who will have enough time to deal with these problems. After all, in a democratic country, do we want that it is only the officials who will do all the things? What will an official sitting at the Centre do to prevent pollution of an almost dry river in my State? Nobody applies his mind to the Bill. It takes a lot of time if one goes through the Bill. Therefore, nobody will do it. Even the Minister concerned does not do it. He does not get time. Every body says 'the Bill is all right'.

Now the State Board comes. What does it consist of? Five officials. The number is five. The hand has five fingers, not one or two but five. Their office work will not suffer. They will go there. They will have their TA and DA. Five officials to be nominated by the State Government to represent that Government.

Then five persons to be nominated by the State Government from amongst the members of the local authorities functioning within the State. Then three non-officials to the nominated by the State Government to represent the interests of industry etc. Then two persons to represent the companies or corporations.

यह दूसरा बोर्ड बन गया।

So we have the Central Board and now the State Board. The third will be a joint board.

AN HON. MEMBER: There is no black board.

SHRI M. C. DAGA: What will they do? They will prepare schemes. Very good. We have already prepared schemes in 25 years. We know about water and air pollution.

[श्री मूल चन्द डागा]

हमको सारी बातें मालूम हैं कि कहां पाल्यूशन हो रहा है, कहां पानी खराब हो रहा है और कौन से कूएं हैं जो खराब हो रहे हैं।

Why do you want to ask them to sit in an air-conditioned room, go on for years together and spend money like that?

क्या सरकार का पैसा बर्बाद करना चाहते हैं?

Please reconsider this.

उनके फंक्शन्स क्या हैं? वे योजना बनायेंगे।

Coming to implementation, how will it be implemented?

Then come to disqualifications.

"No person shall be a member of a Board who is, or at any time, has been adjudged insolvent or has suspended payment of his debts or has compounded with his creditors".

Very good. Then:

"Is of unsound mind and stands so declared by a competent court".

All right. Then:

"is, or has been convicted of an offence which, in the opinion of the Central Government, or as the case may be, of the State Government, involves moral turpitude".

So your opinion is required here! The man has committed an offence of moral turpitude. Moral turpitude has been defined in all the Acts. But here your opinion will be considered. Based on your opinion, on the opinion of the Central Government or the State Government, you can exonerate one of this charge. What is moral turpitude? As I said, it has already been defined in so many Acts. But here the definition is 'in the opinion of the Government'. How can it be opinion? What will be the opinion? Are they experts on this to say whether this is moral turpitude or not? After all, what is that opinion? It says:

"is, or has been convicted of an offence which, in the opinion of the Central Government, or, as the case may be, of the State Government, involves moral turpitude".

So I submit one thing:

मारल टर्पीट्यूड हुआ या नहीं लेकिन

What happens when the period passes away?

तीन चार साल के बाद तो उसको माफ करो। किसी ने बकरी चुरा ली तो उसको जुर्माना हो गया लेकिन

You are debarring him from becoming a member.

आप जो भी कानून बनायें मेहरबानी करके ठीक बनायें। ऐसा नहीं कि अफसरों ने किताबें मंगाकर देखा कि इसमें अनसाउन्ड पाइन्ट लिखा हुआ है तो उसकी जगह पर कुछ और कर दिया जाये। आप इसमें ऐसा ही कर दीजिये :

"Shall cease to operate after the expiry of three years".

तीन, चार साल के बाद तो दुनिया में उसको कुछ सुधार करने दीजिये, जिन्दगी में एक बार अगर दाग लग गया तो कोई बात नहीं है। यह डिस्क्वालिफिकेशन का जो प्रश्न है इसको एवायड कीजिये।

What is the Board? What can the Board do? Nothing. The Board can only act according to what Shri Bhola Paswan Shastri says They have to carry out the directions of the State Governments and the Central Government. Nothing more. What is the purpose of this Board? It is only at your instance that they can do anything. The Board shall be bound by the direction that the Central Government may give. What can the Board do?

हमारा रुपया आप खर्च करा रहे हैं। स्टेट बोर्ड क्या करेगा ? फिर आपने कहा है :

"Every State Board shall be bound by the direction of the Central Government or the State Government".

उसमें दो मानिक हैं।

Two laboratories have been set up. One in the States and another at the Centre, and that report will be final. That will be the conclusive proof.

कोई तालाब, नदियों या कुओं का जो पानी है उसको हम जानते हैं। आपने दो लेबोरेटरीज स्थापित की हैं।

I cannot rebut it in evidence after all, it may be *prima facie* proof; not conclusive proof. I cannot rebut it. After all, I can give any expert a sum of rupees and get a report. You know that there can be two reports You say it is conclusive proof. Make it rebuttable.

लेबारेटरी की रिपोर्ट आयेगी वह फाइनल है।

One can rebut it. If anybody applies his mind and gets the time to read the report, he will come to some conclusions. You say that the report of the laboratory is conclusive proof. Let it be made rebuttable.

यहां पर जो अच्छे वक्ता बोले वे चले गए। मण्डल साहब चले गए हैं। मैं कहता हूं आज किसी फैक्टरी का खराब पानी किसी नदी में आ रहा है तो उसके लिए क्या किया जायेगा ? कोई रास्ता नहीं है। जैसा मैंने कहा 133, क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर कोड है, म्युनिसिपल ऐक्ट है। आपकी स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट कहेगी इसको मना कर दो। यह ऐक्ट बनाने का पर्पज है। बोर्ड जो है वह डायरेक्शन देगा। इक्वायरी होगी और इंक्वायरी के बाद मैजिस्टेट के पास जाओगे।

You will go to a magistrate. The magistrate will pass an order. He may pass a stay order then and there.

मजिस्ट्रेट माइन्ड क्यों एप्लाई करेगा।

When you go for a permanent injunction, he must issue a temporary injunction or he will apply his mind.

यह जो आप आर्डर पास करना चाहते हैं मैजिस्ट्रेट के पास जाने के लिए।

What will he do? Simply he will apply his mind.

ऐसा नहीं है वह उस पर आर्डर पास करेगा ।

According to clause (2) there is to be an appellate authority and it shall consist of three members. Who are those three persons? Tom, Dick and Harry? Is this enough? Is that also 'to be prescribed by rules'? For heaven's sake, do not disclose anything. Will any decent person be on your board? Nobody will like to come on your board. The appeal should be preferred to the authority within thirty days. What is that 'authority'?

बड़ा अच्छा जस्टिस का स्कोप आप ने दिया है । अपील दी है, फिर रिवीजन भी दिया है । मुझे लगता है कि जिस आदमी ने यह बिल ड्राफ्ट किया है उस को तो ला कमिशन का चेयरमैन बना देना चाहिये, वह तो बड़ा होशियार आदमी है । ए क्लाज पर मैं तब आऊंगा जब संशोधन लिये जायेंगे और बताऊंगा कि इस में कितनी खामियां हैं ।

Then there is revision power. You have given very good scope: first appeal, then revision. The man who prepared this should be offered the post of Chairman of the Law Commission. Then, how will you implement it? How do you stop dirty water flowing from a factory? How will you stop this today? Go to the Criminal Procedure Code and give power to the municipalities and corporations. What is the use of having laws and rules which cannot be enforced? Have you prepared an encyclopaedia of all the rivers and wells and ponds? Then it says you can have committees consisting of other persons also. Please invite me also for a committee sometimes.

Then there is a clause which says that in consultation with or on the recommendaion of the State Government, the provisions of the Bill may not apply to the entire State or even parts of a State. The provisions will apply to Jodhpur and Bikaner and not to Jaipur : If it is a good legislation, it should be made applicable to the whole State.

[श्री मूल चन्द डागा]

Then it says that the Board may constitute as many committees as it needs. It will consist wholly of members or partly of members and partly other persons. Who are these persons—M. C. Daga, Goswamy Y. P. Mandal and Reddy? Have your own committees. There is so much of expenditure involved. But implementation is not there. It has taken 25 years for them to come with this legislation. You will have to frame rules and you will take another 25 years for implementation. Who knows what will happen by that time? I have remained as a Chairman for a long time and I know how to implement the laws. Why do you not give powers to the municipalities, the local institutions?

कोई मुझे समझाये । सरकार का करोड़ों रुपया खर्च होना चाहिये क्योंकि हमारे बड़े-बड़े अफसर साहब वाटर पॉल्यूशन की मीटिंग में जाया करेंगे, और मंडल साहब ने बड़ा अच्छा भाषण दिया गंगा नदी का सारा पानी बिगड़ गया है, और बिगड़ जायेगा । जब मैं स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के पास जाता हूं, मैं अभी अभी गया हूं, तो मंत्री महोदय कहने लगे कि नया बिल आ रहा है । वह कौन सा बिल है जो आप ला रहे हैं ? क्या यही बिल है । ऐसा कानून लाया जाए जिसका ऐनफोर्समेंट करा सकें आप । और अगर ऐनफोर्समेंट नहीं हो सकता तो ऐसा बिल लाने से क्या फायदा होगा ।

सभापति जी, मैं आपसे माफी मांगता हूं, आप कहेंगे कि बड़ा अच्छा कदम है, बहुत क्रांतिकारी है इससे पानी खराब होना बन्द हो जायगा आज से । मैं चाहता हूं क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर कोड में आप थोड़ा सा दिमाग लगाइये । नहीं तो हम को कहना पड़ेगा कि यह बिल ठीक है क्योंकि हमारे संसद कार्य मंत्री बैठे हुए हैं और वह हमको कहेंगे कि इसका समर्थन करो ।

SHRI RANA BAHADUR SINGH (Sidhi) : Sir, I welcome this Bill because, for the first time after almost ten years of continuously bringing to the notice of the Government concerned the fact that

[Shri Ranabhadur Sing]

one of our major rivers, namely, Sone, has been polluted to an extent of more than 60 miles downstream by a certain factory, this Bill has come to this august House. In that respect I welcome it. But, naturally, because of this difficulty that my constituency was facing, I have studied this Bill in the context of that situation and I would like to offer some suggestions for the consideration of the hon. Minister, because we are already facing that difficulty in that region.

As Shri Daga has so well put it, I would also firstly comment on the constitution of the State Boards. I would draw attention to section 4, sub-section (2), where it is stated that five persons will be nominated by the State Government from among the members of the local authority functioning within the State. I would think that it should be a mandatory provision in this section that the Panchayats or the local authorities, which are functioning in that region where this pollution is taking place, should statutorily have a place in the State Board. If necessary, the State Boards should have regional boards which could involve the panchayat level members into that functioning I hope this addition will be made to this law

Then, again, I am troubled by the provision of section 16(2)(g) which lays down that the Central Board may :

> "..modify or annual, in consultation with the State Government concerned, the standards for a stream or well:
>
> Provided that different standards may be laid down for the same stream or well or for different streams or wells, having regard to the quality of water, flow characteristics of the stream or well and the nature of the use of the water in such stream or well or streams or wells ;"

I think this provision here is a backdoor entry or all sorts of short-circuiting of the intention of this law. It would mean that the same stream which may have purified water at the top would, through the use of this section, provide for a different standard downstream. In short water pollution is something which cannot be tampered with. Pollution is something which has to be stopped. I believe, the whole exercise is towards that direction. If that is so, I fail to understand the necessity of this provision.

Again, in the same context, clause 19(1) seeks to limit the use or the application of this Bill. It says :

> "if. . .the State Government, after consultation with, or on the recommendation of, the State Board, is of opinion that the provisions of this Act need not apply to the entire State, it may, by notification in the Official Gazette, restrict the application of this Act to such area or areas as may be declared therein as water pollution, prevention and control area or areas and thereupon the provisions of this Act shall apply to only to such area or areas."

I respectfully submit that after all this waiting, when we have finally come with this Bill, if you restrict its application in the very first instance, it will be a bad step to start with. I see no difficulty in having this Bill applying uniformly to all the State territories and only such regions might to exempted where water does not exist.

As I have already submitted I have looked at this Bill purely from a view-point of the difficulties that we are facing. Here, clause 47(2) says :

> "Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), where an offence under this Act has been committed by a company and it is proved that the offence has been committed with the consent

[Shri Ranabahadur Singh]

or connivance of, or is attributable manager, secretary or other officer of the company, such director, manager, secretary or other officer shall also be deemed to be guilty of that offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly."

I would like to mention here that in spite of the protests of all the villagers and all the elected representatives of that region, the Company has gone on throwing in its effluence into the streams of the river . . .

DR. RANEN SEN : Which Company ?

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH : We can leave it at that.

DR RANEN SEN : Why not name that Company ?

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH : It is one of the big paper mills situated in Madhya Pradesh.

In spite of the protests, in spite of the fact that water 60 miles down-stream is not fit for even cattle consumption, it is continuing. I think, this would be a very wrong method by which the people responsible shall be brought into the fold of the penal provisions of this Bill. For a thing that has already been committed and is being committed for the last 10 years, there should be some cognizance taken and this provision has to be made effective immediately. There is a provision that where the people have been throwing in the effluence previously, before the application of this Act, they shall be given an option of applying for a clearance from the State Board within three months. I hope, the three months period would also imply that whatever pollution they have been causing shall have stopped by then.

Finally, I think, the punitive provisions in this Bill, when they relate to big firms, are limited only to one year's rigorous imprisonment, are not enough . . .

DR. RANEN SEN : It is three months and/or fine.

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH : These are too lenient punitive provisions. There must be such punitive provisions in the Bill which would by themselves act as a corrective measure.

निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भोला पस्वान शास्त्री) : सभापति महोदय, मुझे बड़ी खुशी है कि माननीय सदस्यों ने इस बिल में बड़ा इन्टरेस्ट लिया और सरकार को कुछ सुझाव दिये । तमाम माननीय सदस्यों ने इस बिल का स्वागत किया है और कहा है कि यह एक प्रोग्रेसिव बिल है । इस बिल के एम्स एंड आबजेक्ट्स से किसी को मतभेद नहीं है । हां, अपने भाषणों के दौरान माननीय सदस्यों ने इस बारे में अपने अपने विचार रखे हैं । अगर माननीय सदस्य इस बिल की क्लाजिज पर अपने एमेंडमेंट्स देते, तो सरकार उनके बारे में अपना जवाब देती । लेकिन उन्होंने तो केवल जेनरल विचार व्यक्त किये हैं । सरकार ने उनका नोटिस लिया है, और जब यह बिल कानून बन जायेगा और इस को लागू किया जायेगा, तब अगर कोई कठिनाई पैदा होगी, तो इन सजेस्शन्ज पर-और आगे जो सजेस्शन्ज दिये जायेंगे, उन पर भी—विचार किया जायेगा । इस वक्त तो सरकार का यही जवाब हो सकता है । इस समय तो इस बिल पर एमेंडमेंट नहीं दिये जा सकते हैं । माननीय सदस्यों को एमेंडमेंट्स देने के लिए पूरा मौका था । चूंकि उन्होंने कोई एमेंडमेंट्स नहीं दिये, इस लिए हम इस वक्त उन की अमूल्य राय से फायदा नहीं उठा सकते । आगे देखा जायेगा ।

श्री डागा ने बिल के बारे में बड़े जोरों से अपने विचार प्रकट किये हैं । जायंट कमेटी ने आरिजिनल बिल पर करीब 126 एमेंडमेंट्स दिया था । सरकार ने उनमें से 103 एमेंडमेंट्स को स्वीकार कर लिया । शेष 23 एमेंडमेंट्स में माडिफिकेशन किया और उनमें

[श्री भोला पस्वान शास्त्री]

से 9 एमेंडमेंट्स तो स्टैंडिंग मैचर के थे और 14 में सरकार को जायंट कमेटी के चेयरमैन की राय प्राप्त हो गई थी। इस लिए इस विधेयक में पब्लिक रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव्ज की राय को जितना एकामोडेट किया जा सकता था, उतना एकामोडेट किया गया है।

श्री डागा ने यह सवाल उठाया है कि जिस आदमी को मारल टर्पीट्यूड के आरोप में सजा हुई हो, उसको सदा के लिए डीबार कर दिया गया है। हम तो एक्सपर्ट्स की राय के अनुसार चलते हैं। एक्सपर्ट्स का कहना है कि ऐसे व्यक्ति को नियुक्त नहीं किया जा सकता है। वह कोई इलेक्टिड पोस्ट नहीं है। अगर पार्लियामेंट, या किसी अन्य इलेक्टिड बाडी, के किसी मेम्बर को मारल टर्पीट्यूड के आरोप में सजा होती है, तो उस के लिए तो प्राविजन किया जा सकता है कि अगर उसने एक दफा गलती की है, तो उसको सदा के लिए डीबार नहीं कर देना चाहिए। लेकिन ये लोग तो एपायंटिड और नामिनेटिड मेम्बर होंगे। अगर कोई आदमी मारल टर्पीट्यूड में सजा पा चुका है, तो उसका मेम्बर न होना ही मुनासिब है। माननीय सदस्य इस बात पर जोर दे रहे थे कि वह सदा के लिए डीबार हो गया है। ऐसी बात नहीं है।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : अगर किसी आदमी को एक्सपीरियंस और नालेज है, लेकिन उसने किसी जमाने में कोई गुनाह कर दिया, तो क्या उस के नालेज और एक्सपीरियंस का कभी भी यूटिलाइज नहीं किया जायेगा ?

श्री भोला पस्वान शास्त्री : यह तो एक हाईपाथेटिकल बात है। अगर ऐसा कोई खास आदमी होगा, तो सोचा जायेगा। अगर उसके बिना भी काम नहीं चलेगा, तो उसका उपाय सोचा जायेगा। अभी इसकी जरूरत नहीं है।

श्री डागा का ख्याल यह है कि यह बिल बिल्कुल कानून बनाने लायक नहीं है। मुझे उनकी बात पर आश्चर्य हुआ है। वह खुद एक वकील हैं और कानून की बारीकियों को समझ सकते हैं। मैं तो एक लेमैन हूं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : वह नहीं समझते हैं।

श्री भोला पस्वान शास्त्री : मेरा ख्याल है कि वह मन ही मन सब कुछ समझ रहे हैं और खाली सुनाने के लिए कह रहे हैं।

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि दोनों हाउसिज के मेम्बर इस जायंट कमेटी में थे। वे बड़े अच्छे मेम्बर थे। उन्होंने बड़ी मेहनत के साथ इस बिल को बनाया है। ज्यादा प्राविजन्ज उन्हीं के बनाए हुए हैं। डाक्टर साहब ने क्लाजिज का अध्ययन कर के बताया है कि ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

जहां सेक्शन 24 का आपने हवाला दिया था उसमें दिया हुआ है कि अगर वह पोल्यूट नहीं करता हो तो बना सकता है। प्रश्न है पोल्यूशन का 1 पोल्यूशन होगा हम पकड़ेंगे और पोल्यूशन नहीं करता है तो खामखाह नहीं पकड़ेंगे और यह भी कहा गया है कि केवल पकड़ने का या प्रासीक्यूट करने का सवाल नहीं है। हमारा यह भी उद्देश्य है कि हम उस को बतला दें कि ऐसे काम करो जिसमें पोल्यूशन न होने पावे। पहले तो यही होना चाहिए। खामखाह किसी को सताने या तंग करने का सवाल नहीं है। कोशिश यह है कि पोल्यूशन नहीं होना चाहिए। पहले उस इंडस्ट्री को या जो भी पोल्यूट करता है उस को कहा जायगा।

डाक्टर साहब ने कहा कि खाली वाटर पोल्यूशन को रोकने से काम नहीं चलेगा, एयर पोल्यूशन को रोकने का भी इंतजाम होना चाहिए। वह बहुत ठीक बात कहते हैं कि दोनों एक लिंक्ड सबजेक्ट हैं। लेकिन साल्यूशन उनका एक नहीं है, जो हम को राय मिली है उसके अनुसार मैं यह कह रहा हूं। वह डाक्टर हैं, मैं उनको चैलेंज नहीं करता लेकिन हमको एक्सपर्ट राय यह मिली है कि ये सबजेक्ट लिंक्ड सबजेक्ट्स हैं मगर साल्यूशन दोनों के अलग अलग हैं। लेकिन जहां तक एयर पोल्यूशन का सवाल है, मैं डाक्टर साहब को बताना चाहता हूं कि वह बिल भी प्रोसेस में है और हम समझते हैं कि इस

[श्री भोला पस्वान शास्त्री]

टाइम पर वह पार्लियामेंट के सामने पेश किया जायगा। वह मद्दे-नजर है। जो डाक्टर साहब की एंग्जाइटी है वह हमारी भी एंग्जाइटी है। वह आएगा।

एक माननीय सदस्य : पोलिटिकल पोल्यूशन का क्या हुआ ?

श्री भोला पस्वान शास्त्री : पोलिटिकल पोल्यूशन तो जब हम लोग सब ठीक हो जाएंगे तो खत्म हो जायगा। इस के पहले नहीं खत्म होगा।

एक माननीय सदस्य : पंचायतों के रैप्रेजेन्टेटिव के बारे में क्या कर रहे हैं ?

श्री भोला पस्वान शास्त्री : पंचायतों का तो उसमें दिया हुआ है कि जो सेंट्रल बोर्ड या स्टेट बोर्ड बनेंगे उसमें नान-आफिशियल्स का भी प्राविजन है। जहां तक लोकल बाडीज का सवाल है, उसका भी प्राविजन है। एक भाई ने म्यूनिसिपैलिटीज के बारे में कहा। म्यूनिसिपैलिटीज के चेयरमैन या कारपोरेशन के चेयरमैन को भी गवर्नमेंट नामिनेट कर सकती है। सेंट्रल बोर्ड में जो लोग आएंगे उस में स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का जो बोर्ड होगा उस में से लिए जाएंगे। उस में लोकल बाडीज के मेंबर हो सकते हैं, दूसरे हो सकते हैं पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर हो सकते हैं। कहीं रूकावट नहीं है।

इक माननीय सदस्य : डागा साहब को भी ले लीजिए।

श्री भोला पस्वान शास्त्री : डागा साहब इतना बोले हैं तो देखेंगे, विचार करेंगे।

जहां तक फाइनेंशियल रैस्पेक्ट का सवाल है इस बिल का उस में कहा गया है, जहां तक सैस लगाने की बात है वह तो रिसर्च पर खर्च करने के लिये है। वह तो फिस्कल मेजर है, गवर्नमेंट लाएगी। रिसर्च वर्क उस के साथ होगा। लेकिन जहां तक स्टैकिंग प्लाट बैठाने का सवाल है वह तो लोकल बाडीज हैं, इंडस्ट्रियलिस्टस हैं उन लोगों का काम होगा बैठाने का गवर्नमेंट का इस वक्त में नहीं कि हम कहां तक क्या कर सकते हैं। कोई गारन्टी इस में नहीं है। सैस लगाने का हम ने इस में दिया है, वह इसलिए है कि हम को रिसर्च वर्क करना है। इस के लिए हम उसे खर्च करेंगे। इंडस्ट्री को और लोकल बाडी को इस को देखना पड़ेगा और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट इस की एग्जीक्यूटिंग एजेंसी होगी।

जहां तक सेंट्रल बोर्ड के काम का सवाल है सेंट्रल बोर्ड का काम होगा सब स्टेट्स के काम को कोआर्डिनेट करना, एडवाइज करना, लेबोरेटरीज को एडवाइज करना, सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के मातहत बहुत सी यूनियन टैरीटरीज हैं उन के अन्दर इसको इम्प्लीमेंट करना। किसी ने कहा कि सेंट्रल बोर्ड बनाने की क्या जरूरत है ? तो यूनियन टैरीटरीज को तो यहां से ही डाइरेक्शन जाएंगे। हम खुद वहां इम्प्लीमेंट करेंगे क्यों कि वह हमारे मातहत हैं। इस तरह से कोई हर एक बोर्ड की कल्पना की गई है। आप ने दो की बात कही, दो नहीं चार लेबोरेटरीज बनेंगी। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की लेबोरेटरी, सेंट्रल बोर्ड की लेबोरेटरी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की लेबोरेटरी, स्टेट बोर्ड की लेबोरेटरी। क्यों कि आप तो लाइयर हैं, अगर किसी को प्रासिक्यूट करना होगा तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की लेबोरेटरी जो ओपिनियन देगी उस पर नहीं हो सकता क्यों कि प्राजिक्यूट करने के लिए ऊपर की एथारिटी चाहिए। उस में ऐनेलिस्ट होंगे। वह रिकमेंड करेंगे तब जा कर उस का प्रासिक्यूशन स्टार्ट होगा।

ये जितने भी प्राविजन्स हैं सब बिल में दिए हुए हैं और बड़े डीटेल में दिए हुए हैं। अगर इन को गौर से देखा जाता और मेहनत की जाती तो इतना कन्फ्यूजन आप लोगों को नहीं होता। काफी बातें इस में दी गई हैं।

आप ने कहा कि बनारस के घाट पर लोग स्नान करते हैं तो गरीबों को तंग किया जाएगा। तंग करने की बात नहीं है। स्नान तो

करेंगे लेकिन जहाँ पर स्नान करने की जगह हैं वहां कोई मुर्दा फेंक देगा या नाइट सायल फेंक देगा तो उस में तो हम को पकड़ना और उस पर एक्शन लेना जरूरी है . . . (व्यवधान) म्युनिसिपैलिटी के चेयरमैन हैं या कारपोरेशन के चेयरमैन हैं तो चेयरमैन पकड़े जाएंगे। इस बिल में इतनी सख्ती की गई है कि गवर्नमेंट के जो प्लान्ट होंगे, गवर्नमेंट की जो पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्स हैं वह भी ऐसा काम करेंगी तो उन को भी पकड़ा जायगा। किसी को छोड़ा नहीं जायगा। इसी से इस की सीरियसनेस का अन्दाज लगा सकते हैं कि कितनी इस में सीरियसनेस है। प्रधान मंत्री ने काफी इस में इंटरेस्ट लिया है और लास्ट टाइम ही यह बिल पास हो जाता लेकिन सेशन खत्म हो गया और पास नहीं हो सका। अब यह भरोसा है और ऐसा ख्याल है कि इस को इम्प्लीमेंट किया जायगा। ऐसा नहीं है इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं होगा। एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि बना हुआ पड़ा रहेगा और इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं होगा, ऐसी बात नहीं है। यह कोई मजाक की बात नहीं है कि पड़ा रहेगा कोल्ड स्टोरेज में। यह भावना नहीं है। इस बिल का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन होगा। आज के जमाने में अगर इस तरह का बिल हम लाते हैं तो जनहित में जो बड़े बड़े काम होते हैं, मेरे ख्याल से यह वाटर पोल्यूशन का बिल किसी काम से किसी योजना से कम महत्व का नहीं है। मैं डाक्टर रानेन सेन की भावनाओं से पूरी तरह सहमत हूं। उन की फीलिंग के साथ हम हैं। यह बड़ा इन्नोसेंट बिल है, बड़ा निर्दोष बिल है। किसी को सताने का सवाल नहीं है। हमारे देश में आज भी गरीब आदमी नदियों से झरनों से पानी लाकर पीते हैं। उन के जीवन के लिए चाहते हैं कि अच्छा पानी उन को पीने को दें तो इस से अच्छा और इस से भला काम क्या हो सकता है? जहां तक वाटर सप्लाई का सवाल है आप को मालूम है हमारी हर पंच वर्षीय योजना में वाटर सप्लाई के लिए काफी पैसे रखे गए हैं। मेरा ख्याल है कि हिन्दुस्तान के जितने बड़े बड़े कमिश्नरी के हैडक्वार्टर्स हैं वहां पर प्राटेक्टेड वाटर सप्लाई का इंतजाम हो गया है। अब हम देहात की ओर जा रहे हैं। केवल दस पन्द्रह वर्षों में मेरा ख्याल है कि प्रोटेक्टेड वाटर सप्लाई हम हर जगह देंगे क्यों कि पंच वर्षीय योजना में काफी इस का प्राविजन किया गया है। वह आप के सामने सदन में आएगा। उस पर विचार कीजिएगा। सब मिला कर जो आप की फीलिंग्स हैं उन के साथ हम हैं। बिल में जो प्राविजन्स किए गए हैं वह बहुत अच्छे किए गए हैं। मैं ने बहुत गौर से और मेहनत कर के इस को देखा है। फिर यह आखिरी नहीं है। जब सदन इसको पास कर देगा तो हम इस की इम्प्लीमेंट करेंगे। इम्प्लीमेंट करने के प्रोसेस में काफी कठिनाइयां आ सकती हैं। तो फिर अमेंडमेंट का रास्ता खुला हुआ है। फिर आप के सजेशन्स और अमेंडमेंट हम इन्वाइट करेंगे। आप के सामने तब फिर हम आएंगे। इसलिए इस को जाने दीजिए। जब हम इस के ऊपर काम करेंगे तब कोई डिफिकल्टी होगी तो अमेंडमेंट ला सकते हैं। दरवाजा खुला हुआ है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं निवेदन करता हूं कि सदन इस पर विचार करे।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now the question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the prevention and control of water pollution and the maintaining or restoring of wholesomeness of water, for the establishment with a view to carrying out the purposes aforesaid, of Boards for the prevention and control of water pollutoin, for conferring on and assigning to such Boards powers and functions relating thereto and for matters connected therewith, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration"

The motion was adopted

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will take up Clause-by-clause discussion. We go to Clause 2.

There are no amendments. The question is:

That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are amendments Clause 3 (*Constitution of Central Board*) by Shri Daga, Shri Bhola Paswan Shastri and Shri Y. P. Mandal.

SHRI M. C. DAGA: I will move my amendments. I want to say a word.

You say five officials to be nominated by the Central Government. Now I wish to say what kind of officials they should be.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Daga, now we are at the stage of moving amendments.

SHRI M. C. DAGA : I beg to move:

Page 4,—

for lines 9 and 10, *substitute*—

"(b) three officials to be nominated by the Central Government to represent that Government, having special knowledge or practical experience in repect of matters relating to the use and conservation of water resources or the prevention and control of water pollution;"(1)

Page 4,—

for lines 18 to 28, *substitute*—

"(e) two persons to represent the Municipal Corporations'/Municipalities' Mysore or Presidents;"(2)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, the hon. Minister may kindly move amendment Number 16 which relates to Clause 3 only and nothing else.

SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI : I beg to move:

Page 3, lines 32 and 33,—

for "Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka and Kerala".

Substitute:—

"Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Tripura and West Bengal".(16)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, Mr. Daga you can speak on your amendments which you have already moved.

SHRI M. C. DAGA : Sir, my amendment Nos. 2 and 3 are with regard to officials to be nominated. I want two persons to represent the Municipal Corporations'/ Municipalities' Mayors or Presidents. The other amendment is with regard to officials to be nominated by the Government.

I want three officials to be nominated by the State Government to represent that Government, having special knowledge or practical experience in respect of matters relating to the use and conservation of water resources or the prevention and control of water pollution. I do not think it is objectionable. In fact it is very useful and reasonable and I hope you will accept it.

I again repeat that my second amendment is that there should be two persons to represent the Municipal Corporations'/ Municipalities' Mayors or Presidents.

श्री भोला पस्वान शास्त्री : हमें बड़ी खुशी होती यदि हम डागा साहब की अमेंडमेन्ट को मान लेते, लेकिन यह एकदम रीजनेबिल नहीं हैं, क्योंकि हम जो मेम्बर लेना चाहते हैं वे डिफरेन्ट इन्टरेस्ट को रिप्रेजेन्ट करेंगे ।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : कौन से आफिशियल्ज को लोगे ?

श्री भोला पस्वान शास्त्री : इस में एग्रीकल्चर डिपार्टमेन्ट, फिशरीज, इन्डस्ट्रीज डिपार्टमेन्ट के रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव भी होंगे ।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : लेकिन उन्हें इस का नालिज होना चाहिये ।

श्री भोला पस्वान शास्त्री : हम उस में कन्डीशन रखने की कोशिश कर सकते हैं कि जिस को नालिज होगा वही लिये जा सकेंगे । लेकिन सब एक्सपर्ट नहीं हो सकते हैं ।

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: I beg to move:

Page 4, line 13,—

for "Board".

Substitute—

"Boards, of whom not exceeding two shall be from those".(17)

श्री भोला पासवान शास्त्री : इस अमेन्डमेंट को हम स्वीकार करते हैं, यह बड़ा थूजफुल अमेन्डमेंट है।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Is Shri Daga pressing his amendments?

SHRI M C. DAGA : I beg leave of the House to withdraw my amendments Nos. 1 and 2

MR CHAIRMAN : Has Shri Daga leave of the House to withdraw his amendments?

SEVERAL HON MEMBERS: Yes.

Amendments No 1 and 2 were, by leave, withdrawn

MR CHAIRMAN The question is :

Page 3, lines 32 and 33,—

for

"Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka and Kerala".

Substitute—

"Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Tripura and West Bengal". (16)

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN · The question is :

Page 4, line 13,—

for "Boards".

Substitute—

"Boards, of whom not exceeding two shall be from those." (17)

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clause 3, as amended, stand part of the Bills.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3, *as amended, was added to the Bill.*

Clause 4—(Constitution of State Boards)

SHRI M. C. DAGA . I beg to move :

Page 5, *for* lines 7 and 8.—
Substitute—

"(b) three officials to be nominated by the State Government to represent that Government, having special knowledge or practical experience in respect of matters relating to the use and conservation of water resources or the prevention and control of water pollution;". (3)

श्री भोला पस्वान शास्त्री : मुझे दुख है कि मैं उन के इस अमेन्डमेन्ट को भी नहीं मान रहा हूं।

17 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN Is he withdrawing his amendment?

SHRI M C DAGA Yes I seek leave of the House to withdraw my amendment

Amendment No 3 was, by leave, withdrawn

MR CHAIRMAN The question is : "that clause 4 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clause 4 was added to the Bill

Clause 5—*Terms Conditions of service of members*)

SHRI M C DAGA : I move all my amendments to all the clauses.

MR. CHAIRMAN · You know you cannot do that

SHRI M. C DAGA : I move:

Page 5,—

Omit lines 38 and 39. (4)

Page 5, line 48,—

Add at the end—"provided he incurs the disqualifications mentioned in section 6". (5)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Is he pressing these amendments?

SHRI M. C. DAGA : No. I seek leave of the House to withdraw them.

Amendments 4 and 5 were, by leave, withdrawn

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is:

"That clause 5 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

Clause 6—(*Disqualifications*)

SHRI M. DAGA : I move :

Page 6, lines 31 to 33,—

omit, "in the opinion of the Central Government or, as the case may be, of the State Government,".(18)

Page 6,—

after line 33, *insert*—

"Provided that the disqualification mentioned in this clause shall cease to operate after the expiry of three years from the date of the release of the disqualified person from imprisonments". (19)

A member of the board shall not be eligible for renomination for more than two terms. Why cannot he become eligible for a third term? Why should there be a bar? I have not understood the reason. For heaven's sake, please apply your mind to this. When he is an expert, why should he have this bar? Please do not have this. No reason is given here. So remove this. A member of Parliament can be a member for four terms or more. Why should there be a bar in this case?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Is he pressing these amendments?

SHRI M. C. DAGA : Yes.

DR. RANEN SEN : Let the Minister accept this innocuous amendment.

SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI : I have said I cannot accept it.

SHRI M. C. DAGA : I want the reasons.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put these amendments to vote.

Amendments Nos. 18 *and* 19 *were put and negatived* :

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clause 6 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 6 *was added to the Bill*

Clauses 7 *and* 8 *were added to the Bill*

Clause9—(*Constitution of Committees.*)

SHRI M. C. DAGA : I move :

Page 7, lines 23 and 24,—

omit "or wholly of other persons or partly of members and partly of other persons" (20).

Kindly listen. Let it be on record. The clause says that "A Board may constitute as many committees consisting wholly of members or wholly of other persons or partly of members and partly of other persons, and for such purpose or purposes as it may think fit". Who will be the other persons? Other than the members? So, you would not include them in the Committee? What are the qualifications of those other persons? Why do you like to have these committees and sub-committees? For what purpose, and what is the use? After all you have the Board an advisory board, a State Board, a Joint Board and a Central Board. Why do you like to have all this again? How many members are there? How do you co-operate with them, and what are the qualifications that they should possess, and what is the necessity, and what are their functions? Nothing.

श्री भोला पस्वान शास्त्री : इस संशोधन को स्वीकार नहीं किया जा सकता है जिसका कारण यह है कि जो लक्ष्य है कि किन मेम्बर्स की कमेटी हो वह इसमें प्रोवाइडेड ही है। इसके अलावा गवर्नमेन्ट को एक्सपर्ट्स की जरूरत पड़ सकती है। फिर रूल्स की जो कापी बनेगी वह सदन में रखी जायेगी और उसको आप देख सकेंगे।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Are you pressing your amendment?

SHRI M. C. DAGA : I am not pressing it.

Amendment No. 20 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clause 9 stands part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted

Clause 9 was added to the Bill.

Clause 10—*Temporary association of persons with Board for particular purposes*)

SHRI M. C DAGA : I move :

"Page 7,—
omit lines 35 to 38" (21)

The sub-clause reads as follows:

"A person associated with the Board under sub-section (1) for any purpose shall have a right to take part in the discussions of the Board... but shall not have a right to vote. . ."

Then, what is the utility of the member?

श्री भोला पस्वान शास्त्री : जो इसमें रखा गया है वह बहुत जरूरी है।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Are you pressing your amendment?

SHRI M. C. DAGA : I am not pressing it.

Amendment No. 21 was, by leave, withdrawn

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clause 10 stands part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 10 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 11 to 15 were then added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is amendment No. 6 in the name of Shri Daga.

SHRI M. C. DAGA : I am not pressing it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Are you moving it or not?

SHRI M. C. DAGA : I am not moving

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clause 16 stands part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted

Clause 16 was added to the Bill

Clauses 17 to 24 were added to the Bill

Clause 25—(Restriction on new outlets and new discharges)

SHRI M. C. DAGA : I have an amendment to clause 25, I beg to move :

Page 18, line 11,—

for "conclusive proof", *substitute*—

"*prima facie proof*". (22)

It says here : " . . .by any person interested in, or affected by, the outlet . . . condition in such register shall be conclusive proof . . . " Please do not make it conclusive proof. If a man goes and makes certain entries that does not become conclusive proof it can be *prima facie* proof. One should be allowed to give a rebuttal. Suppose the entries are false . . . .

श्री भोला पस्वान शास्त्री : फाल्स होगी तो उस पर केस चलेगा।

SHRI M. C. DAGA : How will you launch proceedings? Even patwari's entries in revenue records could be rebutted. Some inspector will go and make entries. How can they be conclusive. One should get a chance for rebuttal. So, I request you to accept this amendment.

श्री भोला पस्वान शास्त्री : काफी सोच विचार के बाद इस को लाया गया है इसलिये माननीय सदस्य का संशोधन नहीं माना जा सकता क्योंकि इस में मानने वाली कोई बात नहीं है ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put amendment 22 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 22 was put and negatived

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put clause 25 to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"That clause 25 stands part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 25 was added to the Bill
Clauses 26 and 27 were added to the Bill

Clause 28—(*Appeals.*)

SHRI M. C. DAGA : I beg to move :

Page 19,—

for line 10, *substitute*—

"(2) An appellate authority shall be the District Judge". (23)

Clause 28 says:

"Any person aggrieved by an order made by the State Board under section 25, section 26 or section 27 may, within thirty days from the date on which the order is communicated to him, prefer an appeal. . ."

But what is the appellate court? You simply say that "an appellate authority shall consist of three persons". Who are these three persons? You can at least say "as prescribed by the rules". You can substitute it by the words "the District Judge".

SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI : Rules will be framed accordingly.

SHRI M. C. DAGA : How and when these rules will be framed? Who will be those three persons?

श्री भोला पस्वान शास्त्री : माननीय सदस्य का कहना है कि हर जिले में डिस्ट्रिक्ट जज को बनाया जाना जब कि सरकार का विचार है कि तीन मुनासिब आदमियों की अपीलेट अथॉरिटी बना कर जल्दी फैसला करा ले । इसलिये संशोधन नहीं माना जा सकता ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : In the light of the explanation given by the hon. Minister, would he still press his amendment No. 23?

SHRI M. C. DAGA : No, Sir. I would like to withdraw it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Has the hon. Member the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

Amendment No. 23 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is:

"That clause 28 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 28 was added to the Bill

Clauses 29 to 60 were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : To clause 61 there is an amendment by Shri M. C. Daga.

SHRI M. C. DAGA : I am not moving my amendment No. 7.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is:

"That clause 61 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 61 was added to the Bill

Clause 62—(Power of Central Government to supersede the Central Board and Joint Boards.)

SHRI M. C. DAGA : I beg to move.

Page 28, line 3,—

for "is of opinion" *substitute*—

"is satisfied" (8)

The clause reads "if at any time the Central Government is of opinion". It should not be merely an opinion. After applying the mind to the facts and documents, it should be satisfied. That is why I have moved this amendment Then I come to my next amendment.

Page 28, line 13,—

after "opportunity" insert—

"of two months" (9)

SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI : No, I am not accepting them.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I take it that the hon. Member is not pressing his amendments. Has he the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

Amendment Nos. 8 and 9 were, by leave, withdrawn

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is:

"That clause 62 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 62 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is Amendment No 10 in the name of Mr. M. C. Daga. He is not here. So, that is not moved.

The question is :

"That clause 63 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 63 *was added to the Bill.*

Clause 64 was added to the Bill

Clause 1—(*Short title, application and commencement.*)

Amendment Made :

Page 2, line 11,—

for "1973" *substitute* "1974" (13)

Page 2, line 13,—

for "Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka and Kerala".

substitute—

"Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Tripura and West Bengal" (14)

Page 2, lines 17 and 18.—

for "Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir Karnataka and Kerala".

substitute—

"Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Tripura and West Bengal" (15)

(*Shri Bhola Paswan Shastri*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is.

"That Clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill

Enacting Formula

Amendment Made :

Page 2, line 6,—

for "Twenty-fourth" *substitute—* "Twenty-fifth" (12)

(*Shri Bhola Paswan Shastri*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is:

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Preamble

Amendment Made :

Page 2, lines 3 and 4—

for "Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka and Kerala".

substitute—

"Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Tripura and West Bengal". (11)

(*Shri Bhola Paswan Shastri*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is:

"That the Preamble, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

The Preamble, as amended, was added to the Bill.

SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI : I move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed"

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सभापति महोदय, सब से पहले तो मैं आप को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं और उस के बाद कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हूं ।

भोजन, पेय जल, वस्त्र और आवास, हमारे देश के नागरिकों के लिए ये चार मौलिक आवश्यकतायें मानी गई हैं । भोजन, कपड़े और आवारा की क्या स्थिति है, इस को पूरा सदन और पूरा हिन्दुस्तान जानता है । लोग भूखों मर रहे हैं । उन के पास पहनने के लिए कपड़ा नहीं है । रहने के लिए उन के पास मकान नहीं है, इस की जानकारी मंत्री महोदय को बहुत ज्यादा है ।

अभी इस सदन में कहा गया है कि कारखानों के द्वारा गन्दा सामान और कार्पोरेशन्ज तथा नगरपालिकाओं के द्वारा शहरों का गन्दा पानी नदियों में गिरा कर शुद्ध जल को अशुद्ध बनाया जा रहा है । हम सभी जानते हैं कि शुद्ध जल का हमारे स्वास्थ्य के साथ कितना बड़ा सम्बन्ध है । इस लिए यह बिल सही दिशा में एक कदम है ।

जैसा कि इस सदन में बताया गया है, बड़े बड़े कारखाने, चाहे वे सरकारी कारखाने हों और चाहे पूंजीपतियों और मुनाफाखोरों के कारखाने हों, पानी को अशुद्ध करने के पाप के भागी हैं । इसी तरह शहरों के गन्दे पानी को बहा कर भी पेय जल को अशुद्ध बनाया जाता है । इन बातों की रोक-थाम करने के लिए ही यह विधेयक लाया गया है ।

इस बिल के अन्तर्गत बनाए जाने वाले बोर्डों और कमेटियों में विभिन्न प्रकार के लोगों को रखने की बात कही गई है । किसी माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि अगर मजदूर संगठनों के लोग भी मददगार हों, तो ज्यादा फायदा हो सकता है । इस लिए मेरा अनुरोध है कि मंत्री महोदय मजदूर यूनियनों के प्रतिनिधियों को भी नियंत्रण बोर्ड में शामिल करें, ताकि वे लोग अपनी राय दे सकें । मैं भी जायंट कमेटी का मेम्बर था और हम लोगों को जगह जगह जाने का मौका मिला था । बहुत से मजदूर प्रतिनिधियों ने बताया था कि चूंकि आप लोग आर्य हैं, इसलिए आज सफाई है, दवा डाली गई है और बहुत एहतियात बरती गई है । अगर मजदूरों के प्रतिनिधियों को बोर्ड या कमेटी में नहीं रखा गया, तो वे कैसे बता पायेंगे कि मालिक और प्रबन्धक लोग किस तरह चार सौ बीस करते हैं । अगर मंत्री महोदय चाहते हैं कि बोर्ड को सही जानकारी उपलब्ध हो, तो उस के लिए जरूरी है कि मजदूर संगठनों के प्रतिनिधियों को भी उस में शामिल होने का मौका दिया जाये और उन का सहयोग लिया जाये । मजदूर आन्दोलन में काम करने की हैसियत से हम लोग—मजदूर संगठनों के लोग—अपना सहयोग देने के लिए तैयार हैं ।

अभी तीन महीने पहले आल-इंडिया ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस ने दिल्ली में इस विषय पर एशियाई

देशों का एक सेमिनार आयोजित किया था कि हम कैसे जल और हवा को दूषित होने से बचा सकते हैं। इन बातों पर विचार करने के लिए एक सेमिनार आयोजित किया गया था। उस सेमिनार में सोवियत यूनियन के प्रतिनिधि आए थे, मलाया के प्रतिनिधि आए थे, फिलिपीन के प्रतिनिधि आए थे और भी बहुत सारे एशियाई मुल्कों के प्रतिनिधि आए थे। वहां इस पर गंभीरता के साथ विचार किया गया था कि यह जो जनता के स्वास्थ्य के साथ, उस के जीवन के साथ खिलवाड़ हो रहा है बड़े बड़े उद्योगपतियों के द्वारा या कारपोरेशन और नगरपालिकाओं की तरफ से उस की तरफ ठीक से तवज्जह न देने की वजह से जो गड़बड़ हो रही है उस को कैसे रोका जा सकता है। वहां समाजवादी देशों के प्रतिनिधियों ने बताया कि समाजवादी देशों में जल-प्रदूषण निवारण और नियंत्रण का सवाल इतना बड़ा नहीं है जितना बड़े बड़े पूंजीवादी देशों में हैं जिस में हिन्दुस्तान भी शामिल है। वहां कारखाने पर जनता का अधिकार है, जनता अपने स्वास्थ्य की रखवाली स्वयं करना जानती है और सरकार जनता की है, कारखाने जनता के हैं, इसलिए वहां प्राफिट कमाने के लिए कारखानेदार मनमानापन नहीं करते। यहां की जनता के साथ जिस तरह की बात हमारे देश में चल रही है उस तरह की बात वहां नहीं होती। यहां के लोग तो लूट करते हैं। यहां पूंजीपतियों के निजी कारखाने हैं और चाहे वह आप के कारखानेदार हों चाहे निजी कारखानेदार हो उन का एक मतलब होता है कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा मुनाफा बनाओ, जनता का स्वास्थ्य कहीं भी चला जाय इस से उन्हें कोई मतलब नहीं। लोग मरें जीयें इस से उन को कोई मतलब नहीं।

तो आप को पूंजीपतियों पर लगाम लगानी होगी और कारपोरेशन या नगरपालिकाएं जो हमारी हैं वह बहुत गरीब हैं। हमारा देश ही गरीब है। उन के पास पैसा नहीं है। अगर उन से आप कुछ काम करवाना चाहते हैं जनता के हित में, उन के स्वास्थ्य की रक्षा के संबंध में तो आप को उन की मदद भी करनी होगी। केन्द्रीय सरकार को राज्य सरकारों की मदद करनी चाहिए। गरीब नगरपालिकाएं हैं, निगम हैं जिन के पास आमदनी के स्रोत कम हैं, उन की मदद आप को करनी चाहिए। अगर आप का यह उद्देश्य हो कि वह और टैक्स लगाएं जनता पर और पैसा इकट्ठा करें तो यह उन के लिए व्यावहारिक नहीं होगा। तो मेरा एक सुझाव होगा कि सरकार को ऐसी नगरपालिकाओं और नगर-निगमों को आर्थिक सहायता देनी चाहिए और उन को प्रोत्साहित करना चाहिए। क्योंकि हम तो जानते हैं हमारे पटना नगर की क्या हालत है। आप तो बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री रहे हैं, आप को पता होगा कि कितना गन्दा शहर है, कार्पोरेशन के पास पैसा नहीं है, साधन नहीं है कि वह गन्दे पानी को ठीक जगह पर ले जा कर उस का उपयोग करे। इसलिए गंगा नदी में उस को गिरा कर उस को भी गन्दा किया जाता है और हमारे पटना के दक्षिणी इलाके में गन्दे पानी को ले जाते हैं जिस से आस पास के सैकड़ों गावों को नुकसान होता है। अभी हम कुछ दिन पहले पतरातू गए थे। वहां डीजल का कारखाना है। किसानों ने बताया कि बगल में एक नदी है, उस में पतरातू कारखाने की सारी गन्दगी बह कर आती है जिस का पानी वहां के गरीब किसान पीते हैं क्यों कि उन के यहां पेय जल की समुचित व्यवस्था नहीं है। इस तरह की बातें हिन्दुस्तान के हर हिस्से में हो रही हैं। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि आप कम से कम पेय जल शुद्ध देने की व्यवस्था कीजिए और इसके लिए जरूरी है कि जो लोग पानी को गन्दा करते हैं उन के ऊपर सख्ती कीजिए चाहे वह कारखानेदार हो कारपोरेशन हो, नगरपालिकाएं हों कोई हो और जरूरत पड़ने पर उन की मदद कीजिए ताकि वह इतना तो काम कर सकें।

आखिर में जो आप ने खुद कहा है, मुझे विश्वास है कि जो आप कह रहे हैं वह होगा। इस कानून को आप लागू करेंगे। लागू करेंगे तो कुछ स्थिति जरूर बेहतर होगी। मुझे विश्वास है अगर आप की कथनी और करनी एक है तो जरूर आप ऐसा करेंगे और अगर कथनी और करनी में फर्क है जैसा कि अभी देखा जाता है तो फिर इस बिल का कोई फायदा

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

नहीं होगा। फिर भी इन तमाम आलोचनाओं के बावजूद आप ने एक अच्छा बिल पेश किया है, इस बिल का हम समर्थन करते हैं और उम्मीद करते हैं कि बिल का जो उद्देश्य है उसे हासिल करने में आप को सफलता मिलेगी और उस में आप को सब की मदद मिलेगी।

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to commend very warmly this piece of legislation brought forward by the Government.

As already mentioned by my friend Mr. Ramavatar Shastri, we in this country have a problem of acute shortage of water, but, coupled with that is the terrible problem of polluted water which people are forced to drink in large numbers all over the place. Not only is there polluted water, but there is also unfortunately a sort of a social ban on many of our own brethern who are prevented from drawing fresh water or clean water from certain sources. Therefore, they also are drawn into this.

I welcome this particular Bill. I think it is in the right direction. It is good. It is in tune with the general principles of a Welfare State. Sir, I want to say only one or two words very briefly. One is, I do hope that the constitution of these boards and the general framework that is outlined in this Bill will not make things move in such a way that there will be more bureaucratisation and less efficiency! My fear is, even with the passage of this Bill, whether we will have less of clean water and more of paperwork and more of bureaucracy and more of regulations only. Let us not have lesser consumers of clean water and more officials going about their jobs with this problem of polluted water. This is one difficulty and one possible danger to which in all humility I wish to draw the hon. Minister's attention.

May I, Mr. Chairman, Sir, congratulate you for the manner in which you have allowed Shri Daga to withdraw his amendments one after another? We congratulate you, of course, on your assuming the Chair. I want to say one thing only. This bureaucratisation should not only be viewed from the angle to which I referred to, but also it has to be watched from another angle. Certain element of expertise is necessary. Experts in the line, technical people, scientifically-minded people should also be rope din a larger degree...

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul): Every IAS is a water expert!

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Mr. Salve has said what I wanted it to be merely suggested, and not said in so many words. If bureaucrats are going to act on the basis of either ignorance or of lesser knowledge or of no expert knowledge, then, I am afraid, Sir, the whole object of the Bill will be frustrated and defeated. Therefore, I hope the Minister will see to it that experts, technocrats, people with real knowledge on this matter are brought in.

I am glad that my fried Mr. Ramavatar Shastri has said about people who are concerned with it at the so-called lower levels and he wanted that they should also be roped into it so that they might feel a sense of involvement with the whole thing. I agree with these words, Sir, I wish to thank you once again for giving me this opportunity to speak. I commend this Bill and I congratulate the Minister for having brought this progressive piece of legislation to this House. Thank you.

श्री भोला पास्वान शास्त्री : सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्यों ने जो कुछ कहा है, सरकार ने उस को बड़े ध्यान से सुना है। उन के सुजेशन्स बड़े अच्छे हैं। मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि बिल को पास किया जाय।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

The motion was adopted.

17.40 hrs.

RE : PUBLIC FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, we shall proceed to item No. 11.

MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH) : A number of Members have represented to me about this item that they would prefer it to go to the Select Committee. I have conveyed it to the Finance Minister. He was good enough to say that he would consider it. But, he said that he would like to have some time.

Therefore, I mentioned this to such of the leaders of the Opposition as were here. They all agreed that we might not take up this item today but that it might be taken up later on. You may, therefore, proceed to take up the next item.

17.41 hrs.

PUBLIC WAKFS (EXTENSION OF LIMITATION) DELHI (AMENDMENT) BILL

MR. CHAIRMAN : So, we shall take up the next item—Item No. 12. Shri Mohsin.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : Sir, I beg to move :

> "That the Bill further to amend the Public Wakfs (Extension of Limitation) Act, 1959, as in force in the Union Territory of Delhi, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration".

Sir, this is a very simple Bill. As the hon. Members are aware, the partition of the country had created some problems for the wakfs' property in this country. Some of the wakf properties went into unauthorised possession and they were claiming adverse possession over those properties. Hence, the Public Wakfs (Extension of Limitation) Act 1959 was enacted to extend the period of limitation into 15th August, 1967, in respect of suits for recovering all the immovable properties forming part of Public Wakfs which are under adverse possession. The period of limitation was extended twice. It was extended upto 31-12-1972. When the Public Wakfs' (Extension of Limitation) Act 1959 was extended it was expected that by that time the survey of the wakfs' property in Delhi would be over. But, unfortunately, the survey of the Wakf property has not yet been completed in Delhi. Hence, we had to come again for further extension of the limitation. So, this Bill is intended to exend the limitation period in the Union Territory of Delhi upto 31-12-1975 for filing of suits for recovering possession of property of Public Wakfs.

So, I commend this Bill for the acceptance of this House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

> "That the Bill further to amend the Public Wakfs (Extension of Limitation) Act, 1959, as in force in the Union Territory of Delhi, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration".

Shri Ramavatar Shastri.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सभापति जी, वक्फ के नाम पर हमारे देश में बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में सम्पत्ति एकत्रित होती है और दुख की बात है कि उस सम्पत्ति का ज्यादातर दुरुपयोग होता है, केवल दिल्ली में ही नहीं, हिन्दुस्तान के कोने कोने में । उसके दुरुपयोग को रोकना, और वक्फ की सम्पत्ति का सार्वजनिक हित में उपयोग करना—सरकार की मंशा रही है और इस विधेयक को पेश करने में भी सरकार की यही मंशा है । जब आप की यही मंशा है तो फिर यह बात समझ में नहीं आती कि बारबार आप समय बढ़ाने का विधेयक लेकर क्यों आते हैं । क्या इस बात की आवश्यकता नहीं है कि आप कोई स्थायी बिल लेकर आयें जिस के तहत वक्फ की सम्पत्ति की देखभाल आप ठीक से करवा सकें, उस के दुरुपयोग को रोक सकें और साथ ही उस का प्रयोग आम जनता, आम मुस्लिम जनता के हित में किया जा सके ।

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

क्या इस बात की आवश्यकता आप महसूस करते हैं ? आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि वक्फ की सम्पत्ति का इस्तेमाल हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा सार्वजनिक हित में, स्कूल बनाने में और जनता के हित के दूसरे कामों में करें, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हो रहा है। जो लोग वक्फ की सम्पत्ति पर हावी हैं, जो उस का नियंत्रण करते हैं, वे उस का बेजा इस्तेमाल करते हैं वक्फ के नाम पर यह कहा जाता है कि मुस्लिम आवाम के फायदे के लिये हैं, लेकिन होता नहीं है, उन के फायदे के लिये वास्तविक रूप में होना चाहिये। हमारा यह कहना नहीं है कि उन के फायदे के लिये इस्तेमाल न करें, लेकिन दिल्ली में या देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों में इस का इस्तेमाल जनता के हित में नहीं हो रहा है। सरकार को भी मालूम है कि इस सम्पत्ति का दुरुपयोग किस तरह से होता है—लेकिन आप इस के लिये कार्यवाही नहीं करते हैं। बीच बीच में इस नाम पर कि अभी सर्वे नहीं हुआ है जिन बातों का पता लगाना है वह काम अभी पूरा नहीं हुआ है, यह कह कर आप इस की मियाद 1975 के दिसम्बर तक बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि तब तक भी यह काम पूरा नहीं होगा और आप फिर इस की मियाद बढ़ाने के लिये आयेंगे। मियाद बढ़ाने का यह पहला मौका नहीं है, इस के पहले भी आप कई बार इस की मियाद बढ़वा चुके हैं।

मेरा एक ही निवेदन है कि आप तमाम वक्फ की सम्पत्ति को, चाहे दिल्ली में हो या देश के दूसरे सूबों में हो उस की सही व्यवस्था करें। हमारे देश में लगभग 8 करोड़ मुस्लिम आवाम रहता है, जहां जहां वे रहते हैं वहां उन की सम्पत्ति है और उस का इस्तेमाल गरीबों के लिये होना चाहिये, व्यक्तिगत हितों के लिये उस का इस्तेमाल नहीं होना चाहिये—इस काम को करने के लिये जरूरी है कि आप एक स्थायी बिल लायें ताकि बारबार समय बढ़ाने के लिये नया विधेयक न लाना पड़े। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि इस में आप को क्या कठिनाई है ? मेरा अन्दाजा है कि आप के सामने कोई कठिनाई नहीं है, आप कर सकते हैं, कृपा कर शीघ्र कीजिये ताकि इस सम्पत्ति का ठीक से नियन्त्रण हो सके, छापे मार कर जो बड़े बड़े लोग बैठे हुए हैं उन से इस सम्पत्ति की रक्षा हो सके और मुस्लिम आवाम के हित में इस का इस्तेमाल हो सके।

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN : I can very well understand the feelings of Shri Ramavatar Shastri in regard to the question of the proper use of the wakf properties. I am in agreement with him that there should be proper use of the wakf funds and properties belonging to the wakfs. He is quite true that the wakfs properties have considerable value if estimated throughout the country. We sometimes come across cases of misuse of properties here and there. Whenever we come to know of such instances, inquiry is made by the State Governments and the State wakfs boards and sometimes by the Central Wakfs Council and the Ministry in charge of wakfs here. But the control of the Central Ministry over the State Wakfs Boards is very limited

We have brought forward this Bill only in respect of Delhi because it is a union territory. Otherwise, the State Wakf Boards are competent to control the wakf properties situated in the respective States, and the State Governments have got control over the State Wakf Boards. But whenever such cases of misuse come to our notice, we draw the attention of the State Government to take proper action.

I am in full agreement with the views expressed by Shri Ramavatar Shastri that the community would be greatly benefited if the wakfs properties are properly administered and the funds of the wakfs are also properly utilised.

The reason for bringing forward this amending Bill before this House for extension of the period of limitation is precisely this, as I mentioned in my introductory speech, that the survey of the wakfs properties in Delhi is not yet over Though the survey commissioner was appointed long back, he was not appoint-

[Shri F. H. Mohsin]

ed solely for this work, but this was a part-time job for him. He is an officer of the Delhi Administration and during his spare time he is expected to do the survey work. He was not given sufficient staff also. We have requested the Delhi Administration to provide sufficient staff for him to carry out the survey work which they have agreed to do now. Of course, the time taken is very much, but unless the survey is completed, we cannot know how many wakfs properties are in unauthorised occupation. We have got information that more than 300 suits have already been filed by the Delhi wakfs board for recovery of possession of wakf properties which are in unauthorised occupation by third parties.

There may be many more. It is estimated that more than 300 or 350 suits may have to be filed again That can only be done after the survey is completed. It is only to facilitate the carrying on of the survey of wakfs properties that we have come forward with this Bill for extension of time. Unless the survey is complete, all-suits cannot be filed. As the member is aware the period of limitation is only twelve years. But in the peculiar circumstances, the period was extended from time to time Now we intend to extend it till the end of 1975. It is only to put into practice the view expressed by the hon. member that we have come forward with this Bill The passage of the Bill will help locate the wakf properties so that suits could be filed for recovery of possession. Now I hope the position is clear and members would accept the Bill

MR CHAIRMAN . The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Public Wakfs (Extension of Limitation) Act, 1959, as in force in the Union Territory of Delhi, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration"

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : We proceed to clause-by-clause discussion. There is no amendment to clause 2.

The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1—(Short title, extent and commencement.)

Amendment Made :

"Page 1, line 4,—
for "1973" *substitute* "1974". (2)

(*Shri F. H. Mohsin*)

MR. CHAIRMAN . The question is:

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Enacting Formula

Amendment Made :

"Page 1, line 1,—
for "Twenty-fourth" *substitute* "Twenty-fifth". (1)

(*Shri F. H. Mohsin*)

MR CHAIRMAN The question is:

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The title was added to the Bill.

SHRI F. H MOHSIN : I beg to move

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

The motion was adopted.

17.54 hrs.

CINEMATOGRAPH (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Gujral.

SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA (Arambagh : There are very few Members. Let us now adjourn.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): Let him just move the Motion and then we may adjourn.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K GUJRAL): I beg to move:*

"That the Bill further to amend the Cinematograph Act, 1952, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration".

MR. CHAIRMAN : He may continue tomorrow.

17.55 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till eleven of the clock on Friday, February 22, 1974/ Phalguna 3, 1895 (Saka).

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

MGIPRRND—61 LSS/73—Sec. I (Day)—16-4-74—1000.